

M. BERENGER AMBASSADOR

(Continued from Page 1)

Berenger has all the time he requires before him.

M. Berenger, though intensely patriotic, is rated as a Radical. It is announced that M. Berenger will be given an extraordinary ambassadorial post elsewhere, for his withdrawal is not intended as a reflection upon him. He is a professional diplomat, whereas M. Berenger is a politician who happens to have special qualifications for a special task.

In addition to this business, Louis Loucheur, Finance Minister, submitted formally to the council seven separate projects. The first was a bill providing for the augmentation of taxes, especially in regard to agricultural profits. A poll tax of 20 francs for each citizen was also proposed. The price of tobacco was raised. Eight milliards of new money is expected from these sources. The second project is the creation of a sinking fund with a destination of its functions. The third makes fiscal frauds and the exportation of capital criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment.

Transformation of Rentes

The fourth project contains dispositions which make it advantageous to transform rents without the name of the bearer into nominative titles. The fifth foresees the voluntary exchange of existing rents for fresh bonds, such conversion being intended as a measure of consolidation. The sixth is especially interesting, because it demands increased railroad tariffs. The seventh modifies the machinery for collecting the income tax which is acknowledged to be inefficient and inadequate. Several of these projects are not altogether ready and will not immediately be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

It is admitted that the Loucheur plan merely presents an outline and is susceptible of modification. The Finance Minister has no illusions. He does not question the fact that "will become the most unpopular man in France," but it is necessary to have courage to perform one's duty, and when the difficulties are overcome France will thank him.

MINERALS BOARD TO HALT WASTE

(Continued from Page 1)

business of these commissions will be confined to academic discussion."

Regulation of Petroleum

Of all mineral resources, Mr. Requa declares, petroleum probably offers the widest field for constructive Government co-operation. He is convinced that the United States is using up its petroleum at a wholly destructive rate. One and one-half per cent of all the wells in the United States produce 1/2 of the oil; 2 1/2 per cent produce 1/3 of the oil, and the remaining 96,000 wells produce the other 1/6.

The California engineer thinks the conclusion from these facts is obvious.

There might be, he says, continuous discovery of new fields, importation from foreign countries, or shortage. "The question confronting the Government and the oil industry is."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on "Christian Science by William E. Brown, U. S. B. member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., 8 p. m. Lecture on "The Question of Man's Relation to the Deity of Man," by Paul S. Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Christian Science Society of Harvard University, Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, 8 p. m. Open to members of university and friends.

Illustrated lecture on "The Fall of Meteorites," by Dr. George P. Merrill, head curator of geology, United States National Museum, Geological Lecture Room, Harvard University Museum, 8 p. m. Lecture, "Modernism and the Future of Modernism," by the Rev. Henry D. A. Major, principal of Ripon Hall, Oxford, England, Emerson Hall, Harvard University, 8 p. m.

Class in "Friendship," by Mrs. Jessie D. Hodder, superintendent of Massachusetts Reformatory for Women, Community Hall, 8 p. m.

Address by the Rev. John J. Cornelius, professor of philosophy, Lucknow University, Lucknow, India, at the League, Warren Hall, School of Technology, Boston, University, 72 Mount Vernon Street, 8 p. m.

Library talk, "Color Composition," by Henry Hunt Clark, supervisor of instruction, Museum of Fine Arts, Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street, 8:30 p. m.

Musical

Jordan Hall—Cherniavsky Trio, 8:15 p. m.

Paine Hall—Lenox String Quartet, 8:15 p. m.

Theaters

Castle Square—"Abbie's Irish Rose," 8:15 p. m.

Colonial—"Lady Be Good," 8:15 p. m.

Copley—"Captain Applejack," 8:15 p. m.

Hollis—"The Kick-Off," 8:15 p. m.

Kettie—"Vaudeville," 8:15 p. m.

Plymouth—"Candida," 8:15 p. m.

Shubert—"The Student Prince," 8:15 p. m.

Repertory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15 p. m.

Tremont—"The Fourteenth," 8:15 p. m.

Wilbur—"George Arliss in 'Old English,'" 8:15 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 10 a. m. in "Current Events," Mrs. Claude M. Gilson, 10 a. m. Guest day, Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street.

Address, "Rotary Education," by Robert Weston, weekly luncheon of Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30 p. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:43 p. m.

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F. H. ALBEE, West Medford, Mass.

GIRL PROBLEMS ARE CONSIDERED

Y. W. C. A. Delegates of State and National Council Meet in Boston

Representatives from the Young Women's Christian Associations from cities and towns throughout Massachusetts, and delegates from the national council met at the home of Mrs. John Livingston Grandin, Jr., 54 Fenway, today, to consider common problems and plan whereby their groups may be of greater service to young girls. Questions pertaining to financing the education of girls were given particular study.

The national board of the Y. W. C. A., in New York City, was represented by Mrs. Lewis Lapham, chairman of its finance committee. Mrs. William Walter Rockwell, Miss Grace Barrett, Mrs. Katherine Willard Eddy, Miss Mary Louise Allen, Miss Julia Capen, Miss Jeanette Duchesne and Miss Elizabeth Clark just returned from Geneva, where she established the office of the International Migration Service, an outgrowth of Y. W. C. A. world service to all women.

Other delegates, presidents of local New England associations, finance chairmen and committee members represented Lawrence, Springfield, Cambridge, Newburyport, Newton, Brockton, New Bedford, Haverhill, Holyoke, Lowell, Worcester, Western Massachusetts. District associations are represented by Mrs. Winthrop M. Crane Jr. of Dighton.

Mrs. Rockwell spoke before luncheon on "Budgeting for Prosperity," and Miss Clark spoke briefly on "Y. W. C. A. Service to the Immigrant." Mrs. Eddy led a discussion in the afternoon on "International Responsibility." Miss Barrett followed her with a brief talk on "The Present Status of the National Board." This was followed by discussion of the responsibility of local associations toward the national budget. Miss Allen told of the present financial status of Massachusetts association, following with a statement of national help given to New England. The conference was concluded with addresses by Mrs. Lapham and Mrs. Kendall Emerson, president of the Worcester Y. W. C. A., on "Our Joint Responsibility."

The national board is the laboratory for developing the program and guiding the local associations. It is elected and supported by local associations throughout the United States, and its services are rendered by women specialists in knowledge and understanding of conditions in the lives of young people.

Members of the Boston Y. W. C. A. at the luncheon included Mrs. Richard K. Thorndike, chairman finance committee; Mrs. James O. Foss, Miss Anne M. Paul, Mrs. Manning Emery, Mrs. Robert Atkins, Mrs. William H. Robey Jr., Miss Christine Wilkins and Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, executive secretary.

**ELECT LONGWORTH
SPEAKER OF HOUSE
ON FIRST BALLOT**

Insurgents Adhere to Refusal of Support and Vote for Cooper of Wisconsin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, was elected Speaker of the House, receiving the necessary majority of all votes cast on the first ballot, despite the refusal of the Republican insurgents to support him.

The insurgents voted for Henry Allen Cooper of Wisconsin, who led the La Follette attack on President Coolidge and his policies at the Cleveland Republican convention last year. The Democratic candidate was Philip J. Garrett of Tennessee. The House Democratic leader, Mr. Longworth received 229 of the 420 votes cast. The vote for Mr. Garrett was 173, and for Mr. Cooper 18. Five voted "present."

The 13 voting for Mr. Cooper were: Messrs. Beck, Brown, Fear, Lampert, Nelson, Pease, Schuler, Schneider and Volt, all Republicans of Wisconsin; Kvale, Independent of Minnesota; La Guardia, Socialist of New York; Sinclair, Republican, of North Dakota; and Welford, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota.

While the rich are not being convicted for any crime as are the poor there is no justification for this trust at the dry law.

If the Governor would make her offer apply to those already convicted, the Anti-Saloon League of

ELKS SWELL HOLIDAY FUND

That hundreds of needy families in greater Boston would have Christmas dinners was assured by the success of the annual charity entertainment of the Boston lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, held at the Copley Plaza Hotel last evening. Prominent in the attendance, which was estimated at about 3000, were Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State and Mayor and Mrs. Curley.

Catherine Gannon

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Y. W. C. A. National Board Representative



MRS. KATHERINE WILLARD EDDY

PROTEST HUNTING IN DEER RESERVATION

Protest against the opening of the Myles Standish forest reservation to hunters for deer after the district had been closed eight years was made today by Mrs. Huntington Smith, president and founder of the Boston Animal Rescue League, to William A. L. Bazeley, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, asking him that the permission to shoot deer be rescinded forthwith.

In her protest, Mrs. Smith described the conditions existing at Carver where the Myles Standish Reservation is situated as "horrible" and "abominable."

The commissioner claimed not long since that the deer had made sanctuary of the reservation owing to its being protected and that they suffered for the damage of the trees in surrounding farms and that they had caused other damage.

**SEIZED RUM CRAFT
SOLD AT LOW PRICES**

Motorboats, dories and automobiles, seized by port officials as alleged rumrunners, were auctioned

today at the Army Base at prices far below the appraised value set by W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs for the Port of Boston. Michael Connelly of Boston purchased the motorboat D-304 for \$55. Others had been appraised at \$500. The craft who purchased motorboats were: Herbert Williams of Taunton, Joseph Ross of Boston, Charles A. Welch of Nantasket, S. B. Rowe of Boston, D. T. Connors of Boston and John Curtis of Cohasset.

**RIFFIAN HOSTILITIES
TO BE RESUMED SOON**

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Dec. 8.—Persistent rumors indicate Abd-el-Krim's intention to attack the tribes who have rendered in the western Spanish zone, having already sent the Gornas and Rifas from Chechaouene for this purpose.

This, coupled with the renewed bombardment of Tetuan, the concentration at Adjar and the continual infiltration of the Rifis between the French posts, seem to show an early resumption of general hostilities.

**TEXAS DRY LEAGUE DIRECTOR
CRITICIZES FERGUSON REGIME**

(Continued from Page 1)

Texans would at once take down her rewards as fast as she could put them up till her funds are exhausted. One Dallas County bootlegger worth \$250,000 has had to do time in the State penitentiary for his work. Under her administration members of both houses of the Legislature friendly to her put through the Senate bill, the combined effect of which is to defeat the enforcement of our dry laws. The first of these requires officers to secure warrants before searching persons, automobiles or other vehicles and making the officers subject to criminal prosecution if they do, with a limit of six months in prison and a fine of \$500. The latter of these bills forbids the introduction in court of any evidence secured if such a search is made without a warrant or if there should be any technical error in the warrant or the affidavits upon which it is issued. This practically paralyzes the courts in their attempt to convict. These bills received her signature.

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Original in Design, Attractive in Appearance. Reasonable in Price. Three reasons why Ann Russell Frocks and Satisfactions are synonymous. Samples sent on request.

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ESTABLISHED 1839

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Farm Bureau President Advises Quality Crops

Production Problems Discussed—Favors Co-operative Marketing and Research Bureau

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Recommendation that a Department of Research be re-established by the American Farm Bureau Federation "vigorously" to undertake gathering such fundamental facts as will enable members to reach sound conclusions on many economic problems confronting agriculture" was made today by the federation president, O. E. Bradfute, in his address at the seventh annual meeting of this nation-wide organization.

"Without doubt we are, in the aggregate, producing too much of low and ordinary quality products of many agricultural commodities," continued Mr. Bradfute to the estimated 3000 persons representing 3,000,000 members in 1800 counties of the 45 states having farm bureaus.

"More attention to production of high quality products and careful regard to market demands and transportation facilities is needed in many parts of the country. Production problems of this nature can perhaps be best worked out in each community or county and properly correlated by the State Farm Bureau. No matter how good the quality of our products, they must be properly sorted, graded, and prepared for the markets—where and when they are needed. This is best accomplished by co-operative marketing.

No Discouragements

"We need not be discouraged by some partial or even entire failure of co-operative marketing organizations—the idea of co-operative marketing is sound and is a proven success, just as is banking, manufacturing, or general merchandising, and there are no greater proportionate failures than in those well organized institutions. The American Farm Bureau Federation is pledged to genuine support of co-operative marketing and stands ready to help in every practical way.

"When we stop to think that the result obtained by the American Farm Bureau Federation during its six years of operation has cost the individual member only three dollars each all told, we begin to realize that the work has been done at a minimum cost to agriculture of America."

Mr. Bradfute presented a specific statement showing exactly how the 50 cents in dues which came to the national organization from each member in 1925 was spent. Legislative work at Washington during the year, for example, cost the farmer-member of the bureau 4.8 cents. The Department of Marketing and secretary expense cost four cents per member. The greatest single item was 7.7 cents, which went to payment for old debts. The average cost per member for operation of the transportation department was 2.3 cents.

"However, without doubt some departments of the work should be materially strengthened," Mr. Bradfute further suggested. "New departments should be established whenever sufficient funds are available. It has always seemed to me that the Farm Bureau—county, state, and national—has had to spend too much money to convince our own membership that they should continue to be members. I believe it would be well worth while to select eight or ten counties in each of a like number of states and adopt a uniform plan most thoroughly to organize those counties on a plan of permanent dependable membership to be done entirely by the farmers themselves with the least possible cost to the organization, similar to plans that have been adopted by Ohio and Michigan. It is my opinion that more of the responsibility should be ac-

Urges an Offensive

Challenge to the American farmer to organize for offense, set up standards of his own, and from time to time, moving them forward and then defend that position was made by the president.

"Why not organize for offense?" he asked. "The biggest and oldest business in the country might well be more assertive. The unbiased counsel and advice of an educated farm leadership is now, and always has been, recognized as constructive and not destructive, and is always for the upbuilding of the Nation. Undoubtedly one of the most difficult of our unsolved problems is that of surplusage of many farm commodities above what is needed for consumption in United States and must, therefore, find a market in other countries and is forced into competition where it brings a price much below cost of production in America. Plans for a remedy for this situation have been suggested from many sources. Many believe that legislation may be the chief corrective, of which the so-called McNary-Haugen plan has had the most discussion. This plan has been modified and perhaps simplified."

Mr. Bradfute described agreement with and opposition to this plan and asked that a resolution be presented expressing sentiment of the bureau members so that the officers and directors may know what policy America's farm bureau members wish to have pursued.

"A successful agriculture in the United States requires not only a complete system of highways and railroads, but a complete system of inland waterways, including development of our principal rivers, connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and development of the St. Lawrence waterway project."

The President continued, "This would give the United States the best transportation system in the world and nothing less will accommodate the actual needs of this great agricultural country. Such a system of

waterways, when completed, would reach seven-eighths of the states and give us a water shipping coast line of over 30,000 miles. The farmer is required to pay the freight to the final market for their products, and every cent saved in transportation should go into the pocket of the producer.

Matter of Profits

"I do not doubt that farmers of the Mississippi Valley could feed five times the present population of the Valley and still have some left for others. It is all a question of a profit able production. Agriculture cannot stand any increased transportation charges, but should have reductions. The American Farm Bureau has gone into that fight to stay until we have won a successful fight."

"While our streams and rivers have been carrying freight, they have been carrying away millions of tons of fertility from our farms each year until now the crying need is for replacing that fertility. Farmers are buying each year millions of tons of fertilizers. Charges for long haul over sea and land very nearly, if not entirely, equal original cost of the fertilizer. The United States is now buying nitrates from Chile to the extent of over 1,000,000 tons per year and at a cost of \$50,000,000 in Chile to say nothing of the additional cost of getting it to our farms. Germany is producing nitrates at less than one-half what they are costing us."

"American chemists are challenged to equal what Germany is doing. Demand for fertilizers in the United States will increase for generations yet to come."

"We should insist that provision be made for use of some of our great river-producing rivers, like the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals, devoting them to manufacture of fertilizers. Might it not be possible that these same rivers which have been carrying away fertility from our farms through generations should be used to convey the fertilizers produced by their own power back to these same depleted farms? Such a combined system of manufacturing and transportation would be of great value to agriculture of America."

"State taxation requires expert attention," he said, "and two main problems enter into solution of the tax problem. They are: Economy in government and properly balancing the burden and redistributing it so that each individual shall bear his just share of the necessary tax to be raised."

"If the farm bureau, county, state and national, will make a systematic effort to make public a complete picture of how taxes are being spent, it will be a service not only to the farmer, but to the Nation," was one suggestion for more light.

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Headquarters for correct
maids' and nurses' uniforms

"THE servant problem" your bete noir? Wonder if you ever stopped to think how much clothes can do to solve it. Not just giving your maid those shoes that pinch you—your cook your last season's fur coat. But their workaday regalia—house dresses, trim and immaculate—uniforms so smart and perfectly tailored they make your maid proud to receive your guests. Oh, we could tell you of scores of hostesses of outstanding charm and success who come to Filene's year after year to outfit their maids!

Maids' and nurses' uniforms on sixth floor. Caps and aprons on the third floor.

The Ideal Gift

A Beautiful Oxford Bible

The gift of an Oxford Bible reflects your high regard as nothing else can. It imparts joy not only on Christmas Day but on all the days to come. The Oxford imprint in your gift represents a standard which is recognized by all who value fine books and is your guarantee of receiving the best in materials and workmanship.

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CARL H. SKINNER

ESTABLISHED 1839

Diamond Platinum Rings
Oriental Pearl Necklaces

300 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
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DAIL DEBATES IRISH SOLUTION

General Opinion Prevails
That the Free State Has
Made a Good Bargain

By Special Cable
DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Dail Eireann will probably take a week to ratify the London agreement if the debate which opened on the second reading is any indication. After seven hours' discussion the Dail adjourned last night until this afternoon without taking a division on the second reading, which seems bound to go in favor of the Government, even if the Republicans take seats. The De Valeraites are meeting with Labor and disaffected government supporters and a rumored pact may result. Although one or two Opposition deputies talked about the betrayal of the Northern Nationalists the general opinion in the Dail and among the public is that the Free State Government has made a good bargain and, as Kevin O'Higgins said in the debate, have improved the friendly relations and comradeship with the north and Great Britain, in accordance with the Free State's position within the British Commonwealth of Nations. After pursuing delaying tactics two hours, the Opposition allowed William T. Cosgrave to make his plea for acceptance of the agreement, which was a manifestation of a genuine desire for a united effort and a basis for lasting peace.

He emphasized the fact that a new spirit of cordial co-operation and friendship prevailed and with the bargain question of the boundary behind them they could now turn to new methods and new developments. He believed a new understanding was growing up in the North and South and that the meetings which would in future take place between the two cabinets would tend to remove prejudices and allay anxieties. This would react upon the position of the Nationalists in the North, who would become a genuine link instead of a wall of partition.

Referring to the cancellation of Article 5, Mr. Cosgrave pointed out that as long as the liability of the Free State was undetermined, it was a menace to its credit and hindered borrowing for development.

Mr. Cosgrave paid a tribute to the British Government's broad outlook and real statesmanship in making without haggling a generous contribution toward cementing good relations between the two countries.

Mr. Cosgrave believes acceptance means a turning point in the history of Ireland. The debate continues today, when Ernest Blythe, the Minister of Finance, is expected to detail the financial advantages.

Feeling of Satisfaction in
Ulster Over the Settlement
By Special Cable
BELFAST, Dec. 8.—The reception accorded Sir James Craig on his return from London indicates a general feeling of satisfaction over the boundary settlement. A civic welcome was conveyed to the "Pro" by the Lord Mayor who, on behalf of the citizens of Belfast, congratulated him on his great achievement.

World News in Brief

Havana (AP)—Native newspapers report that pending a settlement of the dispute between sugar mill owners and planters, the Cane Planters' Association has agreed to begin cane harvesting. There is a general movement to get the 1925-1926 harvest under way.

New York (AP)—A trust fund of \$1,000,000 is provided in the will of Horace A. Saks, New York department store owner, filed in Surrogate's Court, to be divided equally between his son, John Andrew Saks, 12, and Esther Jane, 11, his daughter. The total value of the estate is estimated at more than \$2,000,000. His personal effects, household goods and residences are left to his widow, Dorothy Isabel Saks.

Mexico City (AP)—The national railroads of Mexico, officials announce, may soon enter the oil business. Wells on the railroad land are now producing more oil than the line can use for fuel. As soon as storage, pipe lines and other necessary facilities can be established, the oil department of the railroads will commence to sell oil.

Washington (AP)—The number of immigrants admitted to the United States during October was placed by Commissioner General Hull today at 28,685, while 19,427 tourists, business visitors and other aliens classed as non-immigrants also were passed into the country. Germany was the source of the greatest immigrant flow from the old world, 5,459 of her citizens having entered. Great Britain and northern Ireland were credited with 2,892, the Irish Free State with 2,921, Sweden with 911, Italy 670 and Poland 589.

Havana (AP)—The Communications Department announces that it expects to put in operation during January an air mail service from one end of the Republic to the other. Santo Domingo has indicated that she may desire to be included in the route.

Sir James, in reply, declared that he had fulfilled all his pledges to Ulster. Thanksgiving services were held yesterday in all Protestant churches. Derry seems to be the only dissatisfied point in Unionist circles, as the settlement gives it nothing and the difficulties of the border remain. Ulster now awaits a statement the Premier is expected to make when Parliament opens, explaining that the settlement is indicative of how the British Government proposes to settle important financial problems between the North and South and what steps are to be taken to collaborate with the Free State in all Irish matters.

If the Free State can secure the solid agreement of Southern Ireland to the settlement there is no doubt the hand of fellowship will be extended by Ulster. That there are still difficulties in the path of peace is obvious: the Ulster Government proposes to act with caution until the rebellious elements disclose their hand. Until then it is stated in official circles, it would be unsafe to make a wholesale disbandment of the special constabulary force.

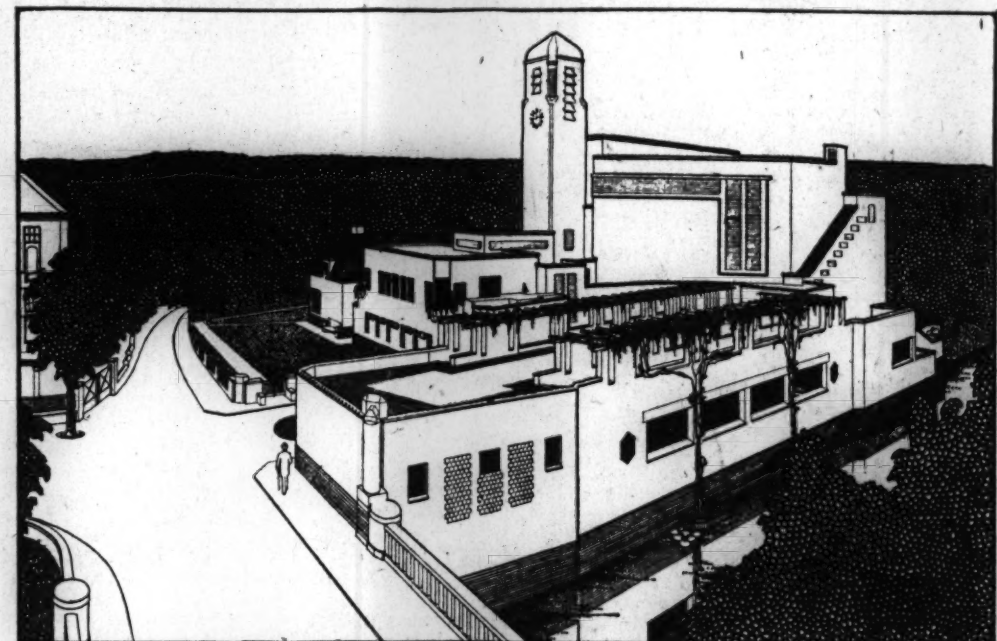
Comment on Joseph Devlin
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 8.—Stephen Gwynn, noted Dublin author, writing in the

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH BEING ERECTED AT THE HAGUE

Building Is Situated in Zorgvlied Park, and Will Seat 700 People—The Cost Is Estimated at 300,000 Florins

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Christian Science Church building, which Dr. H. P. Berlage is at present erecting in the Zorgvlied Park, in The Hague, will be considered, when completed in the summer of 1926, one of the chief modern architectural monuments of the Netherlands. First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Hague, will form another addition to the already imposing series of new structures with distinctly modern features to be found in the Low Lands near the sea. The following is a translation, in part, of a description of the new building appearing in De Nieuwe Courant of The Hague: "The church is being built in the Zorgvlied Park, facing the Andries Bicker Road. The plans consist of a church hall with Sunday schoolroom and a janitor's house. It is situated by a low sand hill bordering a little stream. "The church hall will have a seating capacity of 700, and the schoolroom a capacity of 300. The schoolroom is divided into 12 small divisions for class tuition. Both church and school have each a vestibule with cloakroom. "The building is of yellow bricks on a base of gray bricks, called Limburg 'reuzenmoppen' (mammoth bricks). The interior walls will be plastered in light colors with wainscoting of tiles. The floors of the vestibules and corridors are equipped with the same way with tiles, while the school floor will be covered by wood blocks, and the church hall paved with rubber. The windows of the latter are formed by glass bricks. Heating is provided by means of electricity. "The total cost is put at about 300,000 florins, of which 60,000 florins represents the cost of the building site. It will be completed in July, 1926."

First Christian Science Church in Holland



Building Is Being Erected on a Picturesque Site in a Park and Is Bordered by a Small Stream. It Will Be Completed Next Summer.

OIL INDICTMENTS ARE HELD VALID

District of Columbia Court
of Appeals Reverses the
Lower Tribunal

Observer on the border settlement, says of Joseph Devlin, a Roman Catholic member of the Ulster Parliament: "Mr. Devlin complained to me that he found it hard to do what he conceived to be his best in the Northern Parliament. He liked them all too much. I never knew his form to be cramped by any such considerations at Westminster."

CANADIAN DEBT LARGER
OTTAWA, Dec. 8 (AP)—The Finance Department announces that Canada's net debt increased by \$22,594,974 during November. The net debt of the Dominion now stands at \$2,382,616,833, as compared with \$2,360,021,859 on Oct. 31, 1924.

Syracuse (AP)—Merger of the Robinson chain of theaters in Syracuse, Watertown and Utica with the Mark Strand Corporation circuit, was announced here by Walter Hayes of Buffalo, vice-president of the Mark Strand Corporation, after a meeting of officials of both organizations. The total capitalization of the new company will exceed \$10,000,000, it is said.

New York (AP)—Plans of the Phi Beta Kappa foundation for a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 were discussed by the Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, secretary of the foundation at the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary meeting. The purpose of the proposed endowment will be the erection of a Phi Beta Kappa building at the college of William and Mary, where the original chapter was formed, at a cost of \$100,000, and the maintenance of a fund to be devoted to "the encouraging and developing of true scholarship in the high schools, colleges and universities."

Constantinople (AP)—Emine Bey, the new director of the Normal School for Girls here, has instituted many radical reforms. Traditional lattices have been removed from windows and now the rooms are flooded with sunlight and air. The white head-covering worn by students has been banned and they now attend classes bare-headed. Tennis, basket and volley ball courts and other athletic grounds have been provided for the 250 girls and no longer is attendance at religious services compulsory.

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BRITAIN TO ASSIST DEPORTEES IN IRAK

Supplementary Estimates Under
Consideration

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 8.—The British Government is considering supplementary estimates to help the Christian deportees in Irak.

Replying to a question on this subject in the House of Commons last night, the Colonial Undersecretary, William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, said that some 3000 of these deportees who have reached Irak are now congregated near Zakho.

The Irak Government, he continued, "within the limits of its

E. L. Doherty Sr. and Harry F. Sinclair, charging conspiracy in connection with the naval oil leases. Argument was heard last week on the validity of these indictments, which were returned after the fight developed over the indictments dealt with in the decision.

Counsel for the defendants had not decided on their future course, but it was regarded as certain that the case would be carried through the higher courts.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Velma Blair, Hollywood, Calif.; A. J. Chapman, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Pauline E. Martin, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Margaret D. Bogart, Edgewood, Md.; Mrs. Rae M. Hoag, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Estelle B. Hedges, Needham, Mass.; Stuart Sessions, New York City.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Use it on Hamburger Steak
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

A PROTEST AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE

ROLLS-ROYCE

"THE man who just passed us in a Rolls-Royce," said a successful investment banker, "is one of the most conservative men in this community. He would no more think of changing his car every two or three years than of changing the machinery in his plant."

Motoring at the rate of one new \$8000 car every 3 years is very expensive motoring. It means a total expenditure of \$24,000 in 9 years. Even if you allow \$2000 per car on "trade-ins" (\$6000 total), the cost of 9 years' motoring is still \$18,000.

To invest \$14,500 in a Rolls-Royce is the most drastic economy you can make. For the first three years your car is guaranteed absolutely against failure of any mechanical part. Ten years hence you can still be driving, serenely, your first Rolls-Royce. Had you purchased a Rolls-Royce in 1915 it would today have an actual cash value of at least \$7500, more than half what you paid for it ten years ago. Depreciation would have been but \$7000, about one-third of what the owner of ordinary "good" cars has invested in motoring.

A 100-mile trial trip over any roads you care to select will show you how surpassingly comfortable a Rolls-Royce is.

BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPOTS IN LEADING CITIES

slender resources and already faced with serious economic conditions in Northern Irak, is doing its utmost to support them, but unless relief from the outside is prompt and generously extended large numbers can scarcely hope to survive the winter. "The British Government, he added, "are keenly alive to the position of these unfortunate people and question of safeguarding their future continues to engage our close concern."

TWENTY-TWO CITIES HOLDING ELECTIONS

Eleven Municipalities Are
Naming Their Mayors

Twenty-two Massachusetts cities are holding municipal elections today and one-half of this number are electing mayors. Because of the comparative absence of important issues and pre-election interest in the results a very light vote is expected in most of them.

The cities holding elections for mayors are Brockton, Everett, Gloucester, Lawrence, Leominster, Malden, Newton, Salem, Taunton, Woburn and Worcester. Others holding elections are Attleboro, Fall River, Fitchburg, Gardner, Lowell, Newburyport, North Adams, Peabody, Quincy and Waltham.

Worcester is the largest city holding an election today in Massachusetts, but its campaign is the quietest in many years. The real contest was at the primaries one month ago, when Mayor Michael J. O'Hara was placed in nomination, with Alderman John J. Walsh as his opponent.

In Salem, Mayor George J. Bates is a candidate for re-election. He is opposed by Col. Ernest R. Redmond, who is urging better police protection in the city and the celebration next year of the tercentenary of the city.

In Newton, Mayor Edwin O. Childs, for 12 years executive of that city, is opposed for re-election by John C. Brimblecom and John H. O'Neill of Waban.

ENGINEERING SURVEY RESULTS DESCRIBED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8 (AP)—The results of the survey of engineering education now being conducted by the society for the promotion of engineering was described to Yale students and faculty at Lampson Lyceum today by E. Wickenden, director, and Prof. Harry P. Hammond, assistant director. Prof. Charles F. Scott of the electrical engineering department, chairman of the board that organized and is conducting the survey, says it showed that only 30 or 40 per cent of engineering freshmen graduate.

Professor Scott says that 50 per cent of those eliminated were dropped for scholastic failure and believes that "more exacting entrance requirements would lead to the saving of much waste effort." The survey is being conducted under a \$100,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

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BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPOTS IN LEADING CITIES

SVEHLA FORMS CZECH CABINET

Jan Sramek Fails Owing to
Socialist Opposition—
Mixture of Leaders

By Special Cable
PRAGUE, Dec. 8.—The formation of a new Czech Cabinet, following the recent elections, has been finally effected by the ex-Premier, Antonin Svehla. The attempt of the Clerical leader, Jan Sramek, after the first failure of Mr. Svehla, broke down because of the Socialist opposition to Clerical domination in educational matters, the post of Education Minister being prescribed by the Clericals for a member of their party.

It becoming clear that the Clericals could make no headway, President T. G. Masaryk again asked Mr. Svehla to form a government. The result shows a mixture of the political leaders from the six parties forming the coalition and nonpolitical experts. Seven of the 14 ministers were in the last Cabinet, but some with new portfolios. These seven are: Dr. Benes, for Foreign Affairs; Rudolf Bechyne, Railways; Lev Winter, Social Welfare; Jan Sramek, Health; Milan Hodza, Agriculture; Jiri Strbny, Defense, and the additional ministers are: William Cerny, Interior; Carl Englich, Finance; John Dvoracek, Commerce; M. Nosek, Posts; Ottokar Srdnko, Education; Joseph Kalley, Slovakia; Rudolf Mlocch, Public Works, and Wenzel Pajonik, Justice.

The parties are presented as follows: Agriculturalists, three portfolios; National Socialists, two; National Democrats, one; Social Democrats, two; Clericals, two; Traders, one, and three non-party experts. The majority of this coalition will be 18 in deputies, and 10 in the Senate.

How long this group will last no one is willing to prophesy. There is remaining unsolved the Socialists' clamor for the separation of Church and State and the Clericals' opposition to this step. In foreign policy, the de jure recognition of Russia appears likely and commercial treaty negotiations with several states will be pressed. In general, the Benes policy will remain as before, with perhaps stronger emphasis than previously on Slav collaboration.

BRITISH DO NOT SHARE MR. HARVEY'S VIEWS

Business Men Say Trade Is
Steadily Improving

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 8.—The pessimistic view of Great Britain's financial and industrial position expressed in the North American Review by George Harvey, lately American Ambassador to Great Britain, is not shared here. Stanley Machin, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, says: "It is true that we are passing through a difficult time, but signs of trade improvement are already visible and I am satisfied that Great Britain will again come into its own as a commercial nation."

H. Gordon Selfridge, the American proprietor of big London stores says that distributing houses are "showing better results than at any time since the boom years just after the war." Sir William J. Larke, president

of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers says: "We are far from being down and out." Col. Vernon Willey, president of the Federation of British Industries says that for the opinion held in America, Great Britain itself is chiefly to blame.

Associated Press
METHODS CRITICIZED

Smith Professor Says It Is Autocratically Ruled

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8 (AP)—The Associated Press, branded by him as one of the "most autocratically ruled institutions in the world," has been "100 per cent wrong in its selection and coloring of the news of every international crisis since 1919," Prof. William Orton of Smith College told the League of Women Voters here last night.

Professor Orton declared that while the Associated Press, in common with general newspaper practice, does not deliberately misstate facts, it selects for its members' use only those facts favorable to some specific policy or purpose. He pointed to recent dispatches from the Near East to illustrate his theory, declaring that the rifts are being pictured as rebels, up in arms against the established government, when, he added, "no people were ever more justified in protest and rebellion. Every promise made them has been disregarded; they were forced to suffer beneath the tyrannical administration of France, but they are merely rebels in the eyes of the Associated Press."

RUSSIA INSTABILITY IS LAID TO ALCOHOL

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Dec. 8.—Leon Trotsky, in addressing a conference on the protection of motherhood and childhood, attributed much of the instability in the present Russian family life to the excessive use of alcohol. Condemning the lax morality, he declared: "The protection of motherhood and childhood depends partly on the fight against intoxicants."

A. I. Rykov, addressing a Moscow Communist Party conference, asserted that American imperialism is developing on a large scale, adding: "Europe now turns into a colony of America, as many Asiatic countries are colonies of Europe."

DICKENS WORKS EXHIBITED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 8.—An exhibition of the Christmas writings of Charles Dickens opens today and continues Wednesday and Thursday in Dickens House at 48 Doughty Street. The display includes first editions, many in foreign languages, together with a collection of pictures, play bills and calendars.

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APPEAL IS MADE TO REICH LABOR

President von Hindenburg
Invites Social Democrats
to Enter Government

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Dec. 8.—President von Hindenburg told the party leaders that he wanted the new Government to rest on as broad a basis as possible, in view of the present difficult economic conditions, and declared that the co-operation of all, from the German People's Party to the Social Democrats, alone could create this basis. The Roman Catholics were asked by the President to act as a mediator between the Social Democrats and the German People's Party and the latter's leaders have already promised him to carry on negotiations along these lines.

President von Hindenburg's invitation to the Social Democrats—whom his Nationalist supporters decry as revolutionists and traitors—to enter the Government greatly surprised many, and in the opinion of competent observers here it is regarded as an outstanding event in Germany's post-revolutionary history.

Everything now depends on the Social Democrats' decision. They are undoubtedly in an awkward position, as they at heart are reluctant to join the Government at the present moment, in view of the unrest of the working classes, poor living conditions and increasing unemployment. They do not want to risk losing their followers to the Communists by entering a government over which they cannot exercise a strong influence, and they have moreover not yet forgotten the manner in which they were turned out of the last great coalition in the autumn of 1923, after they had done their share in liquidating the passive resistance in the Ruhr. It is just this unfavorable business of the labor situation which induced the President to demand the participation of the Labor Party in the Government.

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BRANCHES AND MAINTENANCE DEPOTS IN LEADING CITIES

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GIVE THE BEST

ORDERS TRANSFERRED
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UNITED STATES, ENGLAND,
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RUBBER TRADE'S START HONORED

Centenary Is Observed at Boston Chamber by New England Groups

About 250 men representing the rubber industry of New England and the Boston offices of tire manufacturers located in other sections of the country, gathered at the Chamber of Commerce building last evening, to observe the one hundredth anniversary of the industry in America.

Mr. Baker, president of the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers and Garage Association, was requested to preside at the meeting and dinner, by Quincy Tucker, chairman of the committee who arranged the celebration.

George C. Wales, a grandson of Thomas C. Wales of Boston, who is credited with the founding of the rubber industry in this country in 1825, was present at the meeting, as were also two of his great grandsons, Thomas C. and Ralph H. Wales.

Prominent rubber men from factories in Greater Boston, Woonsocket, Providence and New York were also present.

Mr. Tucker launched a movement to reward Sir Henry Wickham, known as the father of plantation of cultivated rubber trees, for his work that has meant so much to the rubber industry of the world, by raising a cash fund through small individual contributions of every worker in the rubber industry in this country.

In explaining the move, Mr. Tucker said that plantation rubber constitutes 95 per cent of the world's supply today, and that Sir Henry, by expert knowledge and long experiments, succeeded in discovering and selecting the right seeds for cultivation of the trees while in Brazil in 1876. He was knighted by England for his efforts, and was rewarded financially by Britain in 1911 and by Holland in 1924. It is the aim of Mr. Tucker now to obtain similar action in the United States.

Reference was made at the celebration to the start of American industry of rubber shoes from the Amazon Valley in 1825, which were made by dipping clay lasts in the rubber milk or latex, properly heated. Later wood lasts were used. These "shoes" were imported by Mr. Wales. Later on, after the discovery of the vulcanizing process by Charles Goodyear at Woburn in 1839, Mr. Wales invented the rubber overshoe known as the "arctic." Honor was also paid last night to the memory of Mr. Goodyear for the benefit he brought to the industry by the discovery of vulcanizing.

BOSTON MAY LOSE ONE STATE SENATOR

According to the present plans of the legislative redistricting committee, of which Victor F. Jewett of Lowell is vice-chairman, Boston will lose one state senator in the Legislature and Brookline, Needham and Waltham will be the gainers by the changed representation.

The redistricting committee is to report its findings to the Legislature not later than Dec. 15. Lowell and Cambridge, shire towns of Middlesex County, will probably lose one representative each, and in the case of senatorial districts, the towns of Littleton and Carlisle will probably be added.

Changes will also be made in the eighth senatorial district, it is expected. The district will be centralized, with its eastern boundary at Lynnfield, instead of ward six in Lynn, its western boundary the borders of the town of Ayer, which has gone to Worcester County, the southern boundary the north edge of Woburn, taking in Tewksbury and Billerica, and the northern boundary stopping north of Lowell. The district will gain between 600 and 800 Republican voters.

The Governor's council districts will remain almost unchanged. The committee will probably communicate with the various county commissioners this week. They will then have until August, 1926, to redistrict their counties.

NO NIGHT CLUB POLICING

An ordinance granting to the police of Boston the right of surveillance of the Argonaut and other so-called night clubs of Boston was based on the fact that the Boston City Council yesterday afternoon, John A. Donaghy was the only councillor to favor the enactment of the ordinance. The Council took the stand that social entertainments should not be subject to police raids merely because certain clubs had been found to be objectionable.

PUBLIC TO DISCUSS GAME PROTECTION AT FORD HALL

Meeting Wednesday, Sponsored by Massachusetts Fish and Game Association, to Help in Coming Legislation

Confronted by more than 30 proposed bills affecting wild life, many of them conflicting in their provisions, the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association will sponsor a public meeting at Ford Hall at 3 o'clock Wednesday, Dec. 16, to consider new legislation, according to an announcement today. Persons interested in wild life conservation were particularly invited.

Among the important bills proposed is one suggested by the Federation of the Bird Clubs of New England asking for an appropriation of \$50,000 from the Legislature for the purchase and maintenance of game refuges. The association is co-operating closely with the Federation and is solidly behind the bill. The latter association proposes legislation to require hunters and fishermen wear a number corresponding to the number of their licenses on the inside of their clothes when hunting or fishing. This plan has been successfully employed in Pennsylvania and other states, and has recently been adopted in Connecticut. It is expected that much interest will be taken in the proposal of C. Adams, director, to prohibit the trading of all dogs during the

Aerial View of Brookline Looking Toward Boston From Above Corey Hill



PIGEONS EXHIBITED AT POULTRY SHOW

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special).—Opening of the annual show of the Springfield Poultry Club, in the Auditorium, at 10 o'clock this morning found more than 1000 birds, representing entries from all over New England, in the pens arranged about the main floor. Pigeons from Florida, Delaware, and New Jersey, as well as from this section, were exhibited in their section for the annual meet of white Swiss mandarin pigeons is being conducted here in connection with the show.

Tonight Prof. Roy D. Jones of Storrs, Conn., will lecture on "Cash Profits From a Poultry Farm," and there will be lectures on each evening of the four days of the show. The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture is co-operating in the local show, and the exhibition is also sponsored by the American Poultry Association. G. L. Collier is show manager.

BAR ASSOCIATION CLERKS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 8 (AP).—George H. Huddy Jr. was last night elected president of the Rhode Island Bar Association to succeed William B. Greenough, president for the past three years. Members of the association, holding their twenty-eighth annual meeting, adopted resolutions favoring the United States adherence to the World Court, upon the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge terms.

UNITED COUNTY PLAN FAVORED

Development of San Francisco Bay Communities Forms Goal

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 (Staff Correspondence).—Initial steps taken by San Francisco to co-ordinate the municipal problems of San Mateo and San Francisco Counties have met with such response that a regional plan association has been formed and articles of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State. The organization is nonpartisan in character and will maintain headquarters here. Fred Dohmann Jr. is named chairman of the board of directors.

The objectives of the association envisage a unified plan for port and harbor development on all sides of San Francisco Bay. Oakland, Alameda, Richmond, and Berkeley are seen as transbay municipalities rather than as suburban communities of no distinction. San Franciscans are beginning to think in terms of northern California.

BOULEVARDS AND BRIDGES

The new regional plan now shaping contemplates a co-ordinated system of highways and scenic boulevards and bridges, irrespective of county lines, and city boundaries. Rapid transit connections between all parts of the district with special attention to commuting facilities are slowly evolving on blue prints.

The association will come every block of the bay area, determining those sections best adapted to home building, industry and agriculture. It is understood that the goal of this work will be the acquisition and development of recreational areas and large park reservations, many of which are now to be obtained at a reasonable cost and in a natural state. This is particularly true of Berkeley and Oakland.

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Sanitation Program

Another problem demanding solution is the removal of pollution of the bay by sewage and waste. The Audubon Association of the Pacific has done good work in arousing interest in this subject. It has sought measures to protect, not only people but bird and marine life as well. Oil wastage has menaced certain of the bays and near the bay. Growing population on all sides of the bay is said to require expert study and a concrete plan to clean up the bay.

Regional Plan Association

The regional plan association proposes to initiate such legislation as will be necessary to give force to its actions. It is expected that definite recommendations will be ready for the Legislature at the next session.

ROCKLAND ELECTS MAYOR

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 8 (AP).—James F. Carver, Republican, was elected Mayor of Rockland yesterday, receiving 1520 votes to 1513 for Walter Prescott, Democrat. The Republicans elected four of the seven school committee members and the Democrats four of the seven aldermen. A recount of the majority vote is expected.

Corey Hill in Brookline, an elevation which is a landmark in the Boston metropolitan district, is featured out directly beneath where the camera is soaring in the accompanying air photograph. Other parts of Brookline, extending to the Boston line which is about opposite the second bridge crossing the Charles River in the background, stretch out from the foot of the hill.

Beacon Street runs laterally across the picture, entering at top center in Kenmore Square, continuing along through Coolidge Corner, and leaving the scene at the middle right. Coolidge Corner may be identified by the tiny cupola which is visible on the S. S. Pierce Company store, and, considerably to the right, the Gothic tower on the First Baptist Church is seen.

At Kenmore Square, in top center, where Beacon Street enters the picture, Commonwealth Avenue also comes in, and continues along near the bank of the Charles River at the left of the picture past the Cottage Farm bridge. Various automobile distributing companies may be seen along Commonwealth Avenue, particularly on the end nearer Kenmore Square. The large white building beside the first Cottage Farm bridge is the Noyes Buick Sales Company, and at the left is the Youth's Companion publishing plant.

WOMEN VOTERS URGE JOINING WORLD COURT

Taking the position that world stability and world peace will be promoted through the substitution of law for war in the settlement of international disputes, the Boston League of Women Voters, meeting at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday, passed a resolution expressing "our hearty appreciation of the stand taken by President Coolidge and the senators from Massachusetts on this matter and urge their continued support of the entrance of the United States into the World Court with the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations. We also urge the United States Senate to act in favor of the measure with the aforesaid reservations at the earliest possible date."

Further resolutions were adopted favoring the reduction of the preference given veterans in civil service lists in Massachusetts from absolute preference to 10 per cent increase on their ratings for disabled veterans and 5 per cent increase for able veterans, which is the federal standard. The league reaffirmed its stand in opposition to partisan elections for the city of Boston.

BEAVER COLONY OF THIRTY HOMES FOUND

ALLAGASH PLANTATION, Me., Dec. 8 (Special).—Henry Taylor, game warden, reports that he recently came across many beaver. They have been multiplying of late, due to the protection which the law now affords them. Mr. Taylor says that he found a single colony on Robbins brook in which there were twenty beaver across many beavers.

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STATES TO FORM UNITED PROGRAM

New England Council Will Hold Its Organization Meeting at Providence

The New England Council, a permanent organization of 72 members, 2 from each state, which was formed as an executive body by the recent New England Conference held in Worcester, will hold its first meeting at Providence on Dec. 14 to complete its organization as an effective board of directors to guide the collective agricultural, industrial, and commercial interests of New England.

PORTLAND WOMAN WINS RE-ELECTION

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8 (AP).—Mrs. Florence A. Stevens was re-elected to the city council of Portland yesterday over two opponents, Lester F. Wallace and James H. Pinkham, by a good margin. Under the city manager and council form of government voters are allowed second and third choices.

The full vote left Mrs. Stevens about 200 shy of a majority, she having 5484 first choice votes to 3116 for Wallace and 2575 for Pinkham. On a total of 111 choices, in which a plurality elects, she received 6555 to 4749 for Wallace and 3981 for Pinkham. The term is five years.

ADVERTISING CLUBS REPRESENTATIVE NAMED

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8 (Special).—Willard B. Rogers, president of the Hartford Advertising Club, has been chosen by J. W. Longnecker, chairman of the New England Association of Advertising Clubs, as the second representative of New England in the joint assembly of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

TRINITY EDUCATIONAL POLICY IS ADVOCATED

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7 (AP).—Pointing out that Trinity College, an educational institution, shares with all other American colleges a "grave problem" in the great increase in the number enrolled, President Remsen B. Ogilby, in his annual report, made public last night, recommends a definite educational policy, and says "the first step to be taken is to rescue from the burden of required courses our most promising students in order that they may have freedom to pursue, under direct supervision, their chosen subjects farther than the average student is able to do."

SALEM BUILDS TWO MILES OF STREETS

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special).—Two miles of new streets have been built during 1925, at a cost of \$240,000. This is the largest amount ever spent in road construction in this city in a single year. It is also the first time that practically all of the work was done by city labor, giving employment for a long period to many unemployed Salemians.

LARGE PLAYGROUND PROPOSED

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special).—In order to increase to adequate size the playground at Palmer's Cove, here, the park commissioners have asked the City Council to approve the necessary expense of taking by right of eminent domain land adjoining the playground, consisting of state and made land, an area of 330,000 square feet.

CHICOPEE ALDERMEN RATIFY CITY ELECTION

CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special).—Ratification of the recent municipal election in Chicopee, declared illegal by the office of the Secretary of State because it was conducted a week before the date prescribed by law, was made by the Board of Aldermen in their regular meeting last night. Charles F. LaFollette, city clerk, presented the election results and testified to their accuracy. James E. Hefey, city solicitor, recommended that the aldermen ratify the election as a preliminary act to the straightening out of the tangle by the passage of a special enabling act by the Legislature after it convenes in January. An error in the printing of the city charter is responsible for the holding of the election before time.

AVIATION SHOW RESULTS LISTED

Impetus Given Commercial Flying—Boston Would Hold Speed Classic

Six important accomplishments, all designed to promote the development of commercial air transportation out of Boston, and growing out of the New England Aviation Show were described by officials in charge of the Mechanics Building aeronautical exhibit in a statement today. The following developments, given impetus by the show which closed last night were emphasized as a significant boon to aviation in this vicinity.

1. A definite organized movement to bring the world's speed classic, the Schneider Cup races, to Boston next fall.

2. The formation of an aviation club of 50 members at Harvard College.

3. The effective of a working understanding between the Boston to New York air mail people and the Boston Airport Corporation, which is to provide hangar and terminal facilities.

4. A strengthening of the membership of the Massachusetts Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association.

5. A definite alignment of a certain group of automobile interests behind the local development of aviation with a tie-in by the aviation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

6. Evidence of a widespread public interest in aviation as shown by the signing up of flying school pupils at the show, the securing of prospect leads by the commercial exhibitors and a general public reaction during the show.

Attendance at the aviation show which extended from last Wednesday until Monday evening showed a marked public interest in all aspects of aeronautics, particularly the commercial extension of air transportation. Establishment of both air-mail lines and commercial service with Boston as a terminal is expected to be speeded by the added impetus given aviation by the recent show.

MOTHER OF THREE HEADS LAW PAPER

Mrs. Clara B. Bruce Editor of B. U. Law Review

With the appearance of the first issue of the Boston University Law Review, which is published quarterly at the School of Law, the complete staff is announced.

To Mrs. Clara B. Bruce of New York City, N. Y., falls the honor of being the first and only woman chairman of the board of editors of a Law Review. She is an honor student at the School of Law, and is the mother of three children, two of whom are attending college and the other attending high school. David H. Greenberg of Roxbury was appointed business manager. He is a member of the university debating team and a member of Delta Sigma Rho and Phi Sigma Pi fraternities.

The board of managers consists of Homer Albers, dean of the School of Law; Prof. Harold M. Bowman, Prof. Melvin M. Johnson, Prof. Frank L. Simpson, Prof. G. H. Robinson, John S. Hannigan, lecturer; Oscar Storer, lecturer; Edward F. Gledhill, lecturer; James N. Carter, secretary of the board and an instructor; Russell D. Green, instructor; Roland H. Sherman, and Mrs. Bruce.

Others on the staff are Raymond J. Cook, Editor of Harvard Law Review; W. Pembroke Me; Myron A. Burgess, Thompsonville, Conn.; A. Dever, Cambridge; Allan T. Dresser, Calais, Me.; Julian J. Evans, Washington; Owen A. Gallagher, Dorchester; Edward W. Gledhill, Lexington; Gardner S. Hall, Marlboro, N. H.; Viola B. Kaezeland, Brookline; Joseph J. Krohn, Malden; George S. Levenson, Allston; John F. Loftus, Holyoke; William L. Macintosh, N. Grafton; Charles W. Newton, and Leonard Seder, Worcester.

Lawrence J. Levin, Roxbury, and Martin Cohen, Dorchester, were appointed associate business managers. Other members of the business staff are Peter Deimonico, Boston; Bernard Abdon, Providence; Moses Feldman, Mattapan; Harold Linsky, Brookline; Joseph Gartz Chelsea; Ira Julian, Brockton; Samuel Rice, Roxbury, and Charles Soterenko, Fall River.

MAINE INDIANS' WORK TO BE SHOWN ABROAD

OLDTOWN, Me., Dec. 8 (Special).—Through the co-operation of work of the Oldtown and other Maine Indians is to be shipped this season for permanent exhibition abroad. They will find a resting place in the Royal Museum at Stockholm, Sweden. The first consignment will be of Oldtown Indian baskets, gathered by Mrs. Emma Ranko, daughter of Chit Nicholas. These are made of ash, sweet grass and birch bark.

Later shipments will include Maine snowshoes and Maine moccasins, also the work of the Indians in this State. The request for this exhibition material has particularly interested Librarian Dunnack, who says that it should inspire Maine to gather a complete collection of such Indian craftsmanship—a thing that has not yet been done.

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MORE INTEREST SHOWN IN RUSSIA

Foreign Policy Association to Discuss Changing Conditions

The question, "Is Russia Changing?" will be discussed by Col. William N. Haskell, for three years director of the American Relief Association in Russia, and James P. Goodrich, trustee of the same organization and formerly Governor of Indiana, at the season's fourth luncheon of the Boston Foreign Policy Association Saturday at the Topley-Plaza Hotel.

Choice of Russia as a topic for discussion was determined by a poll of members of the association, who voted overwhelmingly for a consideration of the subject in reply to a recent questionnaire. Last year the discussion of Russia was among the most successful held during the season, and since then interest has grown in the Soviet Government and the Russian people. Information about Russia which has been distributed in the United States has been of so varied and contradictory a character, it is said, that authoritative light on the subject is welcomed.

In addition to Colonel Haskell and Mr. Goodrich, who have been announced as speakers, it is hoped to have an economic observer to present the business point of view. Both leading speakers have been in Russia recently. Colonel Haskell returned late in September. Both have had unusual opportunities to observe Russian affairs at first hand, without being hampered by political considerations. Other speakers will probably be called upon for brief remarks. Manley O. Hudson, senior professor of international law at Harvard University, will preside.

Children's Books Listed by Library

Works Suitable for Christmas Gifts for Boys and Girls Announced

Prepared in response to requests for advice about books that have value and yet are not expensive, a selected list of such books that are suitable for Christmas presents for boys and girls has been prepared by the Boston Public Library. No book named costs more than \$1. As a rule school texts and supplementary readers have not been given. The list includes names of publishers, prices and notes.

Naturally, with the limitation on the price, the most beautiful volumes cannot be listed. Many of these are, however, extremely desirable and are generally worth the difference in cost. Charles F. D. Beiden, director of the library, said this morning. Therefore a selected list of more expensive volumes, many of them beautifully illustrated, will be issued soon.

The Boston Public Library contains all of these books, either in the edition listed, or in cases where it is not adapted for library wear, in more durable form.

BANKRUPTCY LAW TO BE ADDRESS TOPIC

Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy, Suffolk County, District of Massachusetts, will speak tonight before the Boston Credit Men's Association at the Boston City Club on "Bankruptcy Law Administration," while J. Victor Day, assistant treasurer of the Smith Patterson Company, will discuss "The Power of Associated Effort." O. T. Erickson, president of the association, is to be in charge of the dinner and introduce the speakers after the dinner which will follow a reception.

Mr. Black is known to be glad to address the credit men. More than once he has said that he appreciates their tasks, their accomplishments and the work for good they do in the community in the intelligent prosecution of their problems. At this evening's meeting, to which the members of the association are looking forward, Mr. Black proposes to discuss the plain questions of the law and to assure the credit men that he will do everything he can to help them through heavy co-operation.

BOSTON'S GIRL SCOUT COMMISSIONERS MEET

One hundred or more commissioners and council members of the Metropolitan Boston Girl Scout movement met at the University Club yesterday afternoon for an informal get-together and discussion of plans. Mrs. Charles B. Mosley of Needham Heights, Scout commissioner for Metropolitan Boston, presided. Miss Sarah Louise Arnold of Lincoln, national president of the Girl Scouts, gave an inspirational address, and other speakers included Mrs. Arthur W. Hart, state commissioner, and Miss Christian Moore, director at Cedar Hill, the Girl Scout estate in Waltham.

Mrs. Hart spoke on "The Duties of Commissioners and Their Relation to the Council," while Miss Moore discussed the patrol system which is the basis of the scout organization. A demonstration of the work of the patrol was given by Girl Scouts, members of troop one, West Roxbury, of which Miss E. H. Holbrook, scout director for Metropolitan Boston, is also captain. A general informal discussion followed.

CITY COUNCIL VOTES SALARY INCREASES

Boston City Council at its meeting yesterday afternoon voted several increases in salaries to city officials. The increases follow: Mayor, \$12,000 to \$14,000; W. B. Burley, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, from \$4,500 to \$5,000; his three associates from \$4,000 to \$4,500; James A. Sweeney, Sealer of Weights and Measures, from \$2,500 to \$3,000; his chief deputy from \$2,200 to \$2,500; his three other deputy sealers from \$2,000 to \$2,500. An appropriation of \$7,000 to continue the work of the Municipal Employment Bureau was passed.

EARLY AMERICAN WORK IS EXHIBITED

Furniture and Paintings in Park Square Building Show

Rare pieces of early American furniture, household decoration and craftsmanship, paintings and portraits by America's first artists, heirlooms in some of the oldest families in Boston, are gathered together in the loan collection of antiques which opened last evening in the Park Square Building for the benefit of a local organization. Some of the present examples of work that could be seen by the public in no other way, as the few that may exist are owned privately. The exhibition is regarded as one of the finest exhibitions of early art in America ever made in Boston. It will remain open through Dec. 20.

In order to show the exhibits in their proper setting, and not as mere curiosities, a part of the exhibition chamber has been divided into compartments, or rooms where loans are gathered together and grouped as rooms in a dwelling of their period. The spacious central section are cases containing choice miniatures by Malbone and other early miniaturists; a case of fine old pewter, one containing a rare collection of silver, silverware, and several containing objects in glass; one of Sandwich glass.

An early map of Boston is said to have cost the owner \$4,000. Portraits of the first five Presidents of the United States by Gilbert Stuart, owned by the Coolidge family, are shown. Other portraits by Stuart are of Israel Thordike and his wife, who was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph May. Several paintings are by Smibert. There is a portrait of Sir Richard Saltonstall which is said to have been painted by Rembrandt.

A very early portrait loaned by Harvard College is that of George Downing, the early portrait of a graduate of the first class of Harvard College. The artist is unknown, but it was probably painted by Largilliere. There are two of Copley's most famous portraits in the collection—that of Abigail Bromfield and that of Mrs. Richard Clark, Copley's mother-in-law. This latter is one of the finest portraits ever painted by Copley in America.

ORDER OF CRUSADERS FIGHT NARCOTICS EVIL

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 3 (Special Correspondence)—The International Order of Crusaders, an organization whose purpose is to combat the narcotic evil on the North American continent, has selected Winnipeg as the headquarters from which to conduct war on the use of drugs in the prairie provinces. A. E. G. Hall, Vancouver, supreme director of the organization, during a visit to Winnipeg announced that preparations are under way for forming a branch of the order here.

To educate the growing boys and girls against the evils of using drugs, the organization plans to launch an advertising campaign which will reach 90 per cent of the homes on the continent, Mr. Hall said. With that purpose in view, a fund of \$3,500,000 is being raised here.

Mr. Hall said the organization was formed three years ago. He credited the order with having brought about the Geneva conference on drugs, it having secured 3,000,000 signatures to a petition asking for the holding of such a gathering.

\$300,000 FOR GRANGE DEBUT IN "MOVIES"

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Harold (Red) Grange signed a motion picture contract today under which he receives at once a flat guarantee of \$300,000 for his first screen performance.

Grange's movie agreement, involving what was said to be a record sum for the first film appearance of any individual, followed his performance with the Chicago Bears in a professional football game against the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds yesterday.

Grange, according to his manager, C. C. Fyle, received \$36,000 as his share of yesterday's gate receipts. A new feature of the picture, plan of articles of merchandise for a total return of \$40,000 bringing his total earnings since leaving Illinois and turning professional to close to \$500,000.

City Postal Force Expanded To Handle Holiday Business

1200 Extra Clerks and 500 More Automobiles Added to Expedite Delivery—With Public Co-operation Officials Promise Efficiency

With indications already pointing to one of the heaviest volumes of holiday mail ever handled through the Boston Post Office, postal officials, announcing the addition of 1200 extra clerks and 500 extra automobiles to cope with the deluge, gave assurance today that with the co-operation of the public in early and careful mailing, deliveries can be made with promptness and in good order.

Roland M. Baker, postmaster of the Boston district, gave the following dates on which parcels must be mailed for Christmas delivery:

For Christmas delivery parcels must be mailed before:

Dec. 14 for delivery in Pacific coast states.

Dec. 15 for delivery in Rocky Mountain states.

Dec. 16 for delivery in middle west and southern states.

Dec. 18 for delivery in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

Dec. 19 for delivery in New England states.

Dec. 21 for delivery in Boston postal district.

The mailing list for foreign mails is not yet available, but from past experience, the post office officials know approximately when Christmas gifts should be mailed for delivery abroad.

Parcel post for the Far East should be mailed approximately one month before Christmas.

Parcel post for the Continent should be mailed between two and three weeks before Christmas.

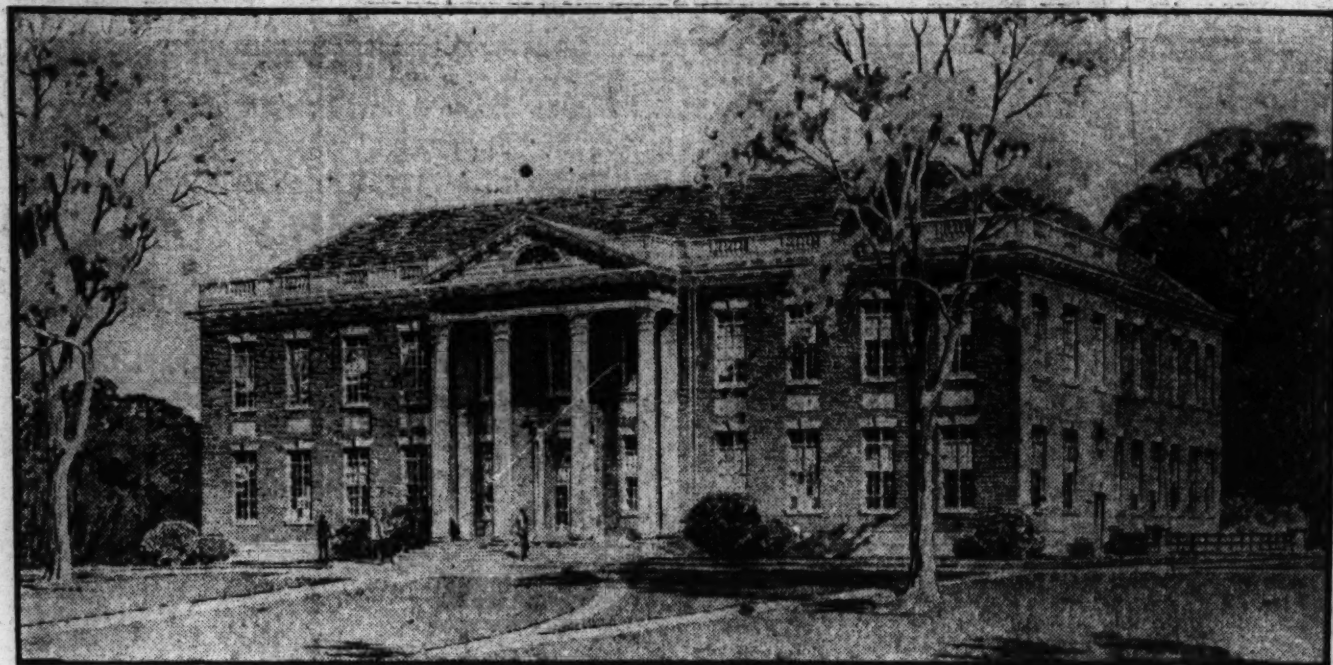
Parcel post for Great Britain should be mailed not later than Dec. 10.

A special collection from the street letter boxes will be made Sunday, Dec. 20, between 12 and 2 p. m. The public is urged to mail Christmas letters and letters so that they may be collected at this time. A special force of clerks will be on duty at the central office to handle this collection.

During the next few days at least 35 theaters in Greater Boston will show slides urging the co-operation of the public in mailing early and preparing parcels properly.

Perishable matter which is likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for mailing will not be accepted. Other perishable material should be marked, "Perishable." The department urges the use of special delivery stamps to expedite delivery. A new feature of postal service, not available at previous Christmases, is the special handling service. For an additional 25-cent fee, parcels will receive the same expeditious treatment as first-class mail. These packages should be brought to the postoffice and handed to a window clerk to insure proper treatment. In fact, the department urges that all packages be brought to the postoffice, not left on top of boxes on the streets.

Proposed Hall Chemistry Laboratory at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.



NEW WESLEYAN LABORATORY BEGUN

Hall Memorial Building to Cost \$350,000

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 8 (Special)—Wesleyan University, which for nearly a century has been one of the "brown-stone colleges" of New England, has come to the parting of the ways as regard the use of that almost historic building material for its future use. The Hall Laboratory of Chemistry, on which construction has begun, will be of Colonial red brick with trimmings. It will have accommodations for about 350 students, assistants and faculty.

The plans call for a fireproof building of colonial red brick and marble exterior, and terra-cotta and face brick for the walls and interior. A bronze entrance vestibule will link permanently with the building the names of the three members of the Hall family, Gardiner Hall Jr., William Hall, and Holman Hall. The building is in honor of whom the edifice is to be erected.

The plans for the Hall Memorial Laboratory of Chemistry, as originally worked out by Henry Bacon, university architect, have been completed by McKim, Mead & White, of Park Avenue, New York. The estimated cost of this new building is \$350,000.

"AD" CLUB TO DINE THOUSAND CHILDREN

Plans of the Boston Advertising Club for entertaining needy children of Boston at a Christmas dinner in Ford Hall are progressing, and at noon on Dec. 24 it is expected that 1000 children will be cared for.

Boston theatrical talent will be obtained for the occasion, and 75 members of the Advertising Club of Boston have already volunteered to serve as waiters. The committee in charge of the event includes: George D. Moulton, dining; Tilton S. Bell, hall and guests; Herbert Stephens, gifts; Cy Kaufman, entertainment; Charles R. Wiers, funds; Herbert Porter, ushers, and P. F. O'Keefe, publicity.

"HELPING VICTORIA'S TRADE"

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian National Railways are installing ferry terminals in Victoria's harbor in order to make possible a big increase in Vancouver Island's overseas export of lumber. With the new ferry slips, established in the harbor, will be collected from all parts of the Canadian National system on the island, routed to Victoria, ferried to the Government-owned Ogden Point Piers and there loaded for overseas shipment.

A modern lumber assembly plant will be established at Ogden Point to handle this business. This will enable small sawmills, which could not charter ships for themselves, to participate in overseas business.

SEEKS REMOVAL OF OLD CANVAS

Mayor Curley Wants Faneuil Hall Painting for City Hall

Mayor Curley has renewed his proposal that the large oil painting, "Webster's Reply to Hayne," which hangs on the wall back of the platform in Faneuil Hall, be removed and rehung in the City Council Chamber, which is now being remodeled to accommodate a council of 22 instead of nine members.

Should the Mayor insist upon the removal of the painting from Faneuil Hall where it is said by many, to be out of place in view of the fact that Faneuil Hall's greatest traditions are those which cluster about Boston under the Revolution rather than the career of Webster some 50 years and more later, he will have to consult with the City Art Commission. The laws governing the decorations of the commission provide that the commissioners must be a unit upon any proposition to receive their approval. The Mayor's suggestion met with the approval of the Art Commission, which is made up of architects, who had charge of the reconstruction and restoration of Faneuil Hall two years ago.

Some years ago an effort was made on the part of several citizens to bring about the removal of the painting, but the opposition was so great that the movement came to naught. Some of the members of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's family frowned upon the plan as a portrait of Mr. Longfellow when he was a boy and employed as a page in the United States Senate appears in the picture.

The painting is by G. P. A. Healy and was done in 1850. The artist was a native of Boston. The painting was made on eight strips of canvas which were joined together after the artist had practically completed it. It is said that the work cost the city \$40,000. Recently a brass plate was placed at one corner of the frame by the grand-daughter, Mrs. Lyander Hill of Chicago.

After they have worked on it and sung it and played it, they will know what it is and be in a position to appreciate a really fine production when they have the opportunity. However, lately the final performance goes on in February—though I don't expect it to be a lame performance—I shall be content if the boys and girls who take part gain some conception of opera.

"The reason we finally decided to let the public buy tickets and come to our opera," Mr. Chambers added, "is financial. We want a \$20,000

Grand Opera to Be Presented By Students of a High School

North Adams Director of Music Believes It Can Be Done, and Has Great Hopes of the Undertaking as an Educational Experiment

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—James Morley Chambers, director of music in the North Adams public schools, has announced that early in February the Drury High School will produce "Faust" under his direction, in the auditorium of the school.

"People say it can't be done," said Professor Chambers. "And I'll admit that grand opera isn't the easiest thing in the world for amateurs to handle. But we'll show them. We'll have to have outside help on the solo parts. Mrs. Sterling Orr of Pittsfield, James Morton of Adams, and Royal Dandman of Boston have consented to help. But the chorus work will be all in the hands of high school pupils, and the high school orchestra will furnish the music."

Mr. Chambers fully expects that the performance will be an interesting and creditable one which the people of the city will enjoy on its own merits. He is not, however, considering his audience primarily as he lays his plans.

"My first idea," he says, "was to make it simply an educational experiment for the pupils of the high school only. I can think of no better way to give boys and girls who cannot readily go to opera, in the big cities an idea of what grand opera is."

After they have worked on it and sung it and played it, they will know what it is and be in a position to appreciate a really fine production when they have the opportunity. However, lately the final performance goes on in February—though I don't expect it to be a lame performance—I shall be content if the boys and girls who take part gain some conception of opera.

"The reason we finally decided to let the public buy tickets and come to our opera," Mr. Chambers added, "is financial. We want a \$20,000

DeForest Phonofilms Prove Interesting in First Showing

Tremont Temple Audience Hears Sound Synchronized With Action in Demonstration of New Invention—Dr. DeForest Explains It

Because Dr. Lee DeForest, who gave radio the start of its phenomenal history, clung tenaciously to the task of making a cherished dream come true, President Coolidge was enabled to talk to a miscellaneous audience in Tremont Temple, Boston, last evening on tax reduction, a trifle more than seven hours after he had addressed a body of farmers in Chicago on the assistance rendered agriculture in the United States by the tariff.

It was Phonofilms that brought President Coolidge to Tremont Temple. Dr. DeForest had brought his attachments to the conventional motion picture projection machine to Tremont Temple earlier in the day, and had set in place the intricate system of audalons, cylindrical contrivances arranged on either side of the screen to transmit synchronized sound. The audalons resemble in appearance frivolous French waste baskets of gage plain green material, completing the illusion even by casting in relief on them like decorative garlands of flowers.

Original and Interesting

It is assumed that Dr. DeForest would be the last to hold that Phonofilms are finally perfected. Yet no one can successfully hold that they are not both original and remarkably interesting. The audience heard a brief explanation from Dr. DeForest of the process by which sound is engraved on the same film which carries pictured action, and the means by which audiences hear the sound accurately synchronized with the action. For illustration short footage were introduced contrasting the usual, voiceless films with the unusual, speaking films. The contrast was sharp and doubtless not strictly just, because it is never customary to view the silent drama without orchestral or piano accompaniment which, if it is not synchronized, nevertheless does supply a partial mood.

The scope of phonofilms was admirably illustrated in the program presented. Because the hall of projection is also a church, some elements originally expected were eliminated by last-minute agreement between the producers and the church governing officials.

Still there was adequate opportunity to view the horizons of opportunity placed at the hand of the screen of the future by phonofilms in the cycle of vocal music and character sketch. Curiously enough on the crest of news interest in the now famous "Mellie" Dunham's departure for Detroit where he will fiddle for Henry Ford, phonofilms recorded another country fiddler, one Charles R. Taggart who was a classmate of Dr. DeForest at Mount Hermon School many years ago, and who is an interesting exponent of the modes and manners of country dance music still possible to hear in rural neighborhoods.

Weber and Fields Heard

Weber and Fields could, perhaps, not have been so successfully transferred, with their comic accomplishments, to the screen except by aid of phonofilms. Slatsie & Blake, important in the small company of successful Negro musical comedy figures, obviously profit also by the advantages of synchronization.

In spite of Dr. DeForest's assurance that no phonograph has any part in the projection of the talking

films the quality of sound is still strongly reminiscent of association with the sound box and transmission through the horn of a phonograph. This is doubtless an effect that will be modified with further experimentation. Would it not be possible also to have the sound from the audalons projected from the center of the screen rather than the sides, a device which would seem more in keeping with normal conditions of voice placement upon a stage?

The first colored talking picture ever made, "The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," taken, of course, from the Chauve Souris, adds to the stimulating adventure of talking films the most fascinating factor of color. The films and the result is, to say the least, highly interesting.

Phonofilms contain ingredients which cannot fail to interest even the most languid viewpoint. For those possessing great natural enthusiasm who spontaneously welcome the progress which proceeds from an original-minded inventive genius, and who feel that periodic, frequent infusion of something new into phases of contemporary life is constantly important, phonofilms will be exceptionally pleasing. It can no longer be doubted that films will remain as means of entertainment, and whatever can be done to make them more compatible with the slices of life they purport to set up on the screen is assured at the outset of a welcome.

CITY FINANCES TO BE STUDIED

Mayor-Elect Nichols' Committee to Meet Monday Morning

The committee on ways and means which Malcolm E. Nichols, Mayor-elect appointed last night to study the city's financial problems including revenues, expenditures and debts, asking it to report to him speedily upon the subjects, will hold its first meeting Friday morning.

Mr. Nichols asked Elliot Wadsworth to be the chairman of the committee which is composed of the following:

James P. Phelan, Alexander Whitehead, Charles H. Innes, Prof. C. H. Bullock of the Harvard department of economics, Prof. W. B. Munro, of the Harvard department of municipal administration, George R. Nutter of the Boston finance commission, Francis R. Bangs, Louis E. Kerstein, George H. Johnson, Richard S. Teeling, Henry B. Sawyer, Frank L. Brier, Mrs. H. S. S. Quirk and Miss Margarette Southard.

In his letter to Chairman Wadsworth, telling him of his plans, Mr. Nichols said:

"I have asked 15 persons to serve upon a committee on city ways and means, and I shall be very glad to have you as chairman. The work of this committee will concern topics of public finance soon to be considered by the incoming administration. These topics may conveniently be grouped under the heads of revenue, expenditure and debt.

"Our financial needs are apparently increasing out of proportion to the number of our citizens or their wealth. There is, and for years has been, a pressing need for a more judicious spending money. It would be most unusual to expect any different aspect of the case during the coming year, and I have no doubt that in a broad sense it indicates the progress of a great metropolis."

"Nevertheless the situation presents difficult questions which must be given immediate and careful consideration. For this reason I think it advisable to call the committee together as early as possible and I hope it can be done this week."

This morning, Mr. Wadsworth wrote the following note to the members of the committee:

"I am pleased to note that Mayor-Elect Nichols has appointed you as a member of the committee on city ways and means. The first meeting of this committee will be held on Friday, Dec. 11, at 147 Milk Street at 10:30 a. m. A full attendance is desirable and I trust you will find it possible to be present."

TELEPHONE RATES HEARINGS RESUMED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8—New Hampshire telephone subscribers will pay the expenses of the extravagant program of building and central office equipment expansion in Massachusetts and Rhode Island if the rate increase is made permanent, Samuel H. Mildram, specialist in rate cases of Boston, appearing for the public service commission at the resumption of the telephone rate hearing here Monday.

Mr. Mildram, who will present testimony for two days, blamed the installation of the new automatic switching devices in Rhode Island and Massachusetts and the erection of buildings to house them for the necessity of the telephone company's appearance before the states to secure rate increases.

BATES GIRL DEBATORS ARE TO MEET MCGILL

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 8 (Special)—For the second time in the history of Bates College the young women of the institution will constitute a team participating in intercollegiate debate. They will debate with a team from McGill University at the Bates Chapel on Wednesday night. The Bates women are all undergraduates studying for their A. B. degree, and this is their first appearance in forensics outside the college class work. They are Miss Florence I. Burke '27, of Rosindale, Mass.; Miss Ethel M. Manning '26, of Auburn, and Miss Catherine M. Layton '26, of Lewiston.

CAPE COD BOAT STOP PROPOSED

Boston-New York Line Is Likely to Make Landings at Sandwich

Passenger and express steamship service that will link up Boston, New York, and the Cape Cod district is expected to be furnished, beginning next summer, by the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc., as a result of conferences between the Board of Selectmen of the town of Sandwich, Calvin Austin, president of the line and Galen L. Stone.

Although the Massachusetts Legislature already has passed a bill authorizing construction of a wharf along the Cape Cod Canal at a point not specifically designated, no action has been taken as yet pending possi-

NOMINATIONS GO TO SENATE

Postmasters Predominate in the List Sent in by President Coolidge

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Several hundred nominations to public office, mostly postmasters, were sent to the Senate for confirmation today by President Coolidge. Many of those named already are holding office under recess appointment.

Among the names sent to the Capitol was that of one Cabinet member, Secretary Davis of the War Department, appointed since Congress adjourned last spring. The President also sent in the names of all members of the Diplomatic Corps appointed during the recess.

Among nominations for United States marshals were William J. Keville, District of Massachusetts,

MAINE APPROVES ANTI-DAYLIGHT ACT

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8 (AP)—Maine has turned down daylight saving and has defeated an act making milk grading compulsory. Both were strongly opposed by farmers of the State and both lost in the state-wide referendum on the questions yesterday. Available returns indicate that the anti-daylight saving time act was endorsed by a wide margin while the milk grading act was beaten by a vote of better than 2 to 1.

CAPE COD BOAT STOP PROPOSED

While reliable reports today were that express passenger steamers running between Boston and New York daily through the summer would not stop at Sandwich, a fast boat will be added to this service, making three trips a week in each direction and stopping at Sandwich both ways. This new service during the tourist season next summer is expected to extend from about June 17 to after Labor Day.

Preliminary plans call for using the wharf at Sandwich of the Canal Fish Company, which will be strengthened and prepared for passenger use prior to the summer it is expected. The plan to provide steamship service to Sandwich has been under consideration for some time and steamship interests believe that heavy traffic would utilize the new service during the summer vacation season and particularly over the week end by business people desiring to spend a few days on the Cape.

Healy's Painting of Webster's Reply to Hayne, Which Hangs in Faneuil Hall. Mayor Curley is Making an Effort to Have the Canvas Removed to the Council Chamber.

Increasing Motor Traffic Threatens England's Bridges

Beauty of Old Structures Should Be Preserved, Advice of British Minister of Transport

London. Special Correspondence. The British Minister of Transport deserves and ought to receive the thanks of every lover of the countryside for his hint to local authorities of the national importance of preserving ancient bridges and of insuring that artistic ability of a high order is displayed in the building of new ones. Many of the English bridges possess features and archaeological interest. Some of them show how their builders made fitting use of local materials; others display the uncommon ingenuity of the Middle Ages in its attempt to "drive the road and bridge the ford" to the uttermost ends of the country.

The oldest bridges in the country, leaving out of account such prehistoric structures as the "Clapper bridges" on Dartmoor, are probably those erected for the use of pack-horses which conveyed merchandise from one district to another. One of these may still be seen at Hampton-in-Arden in Shropshire land, close to the London Midland and Scottish Railway, as it runs from Coventry to Birmingham. Another was at Bradford-on-Avon, but when wains took the place of packhorses, and the town became ultra-prosperous, the clothiers of Bradford built, in the time of James I., a second bridge alongside the first.

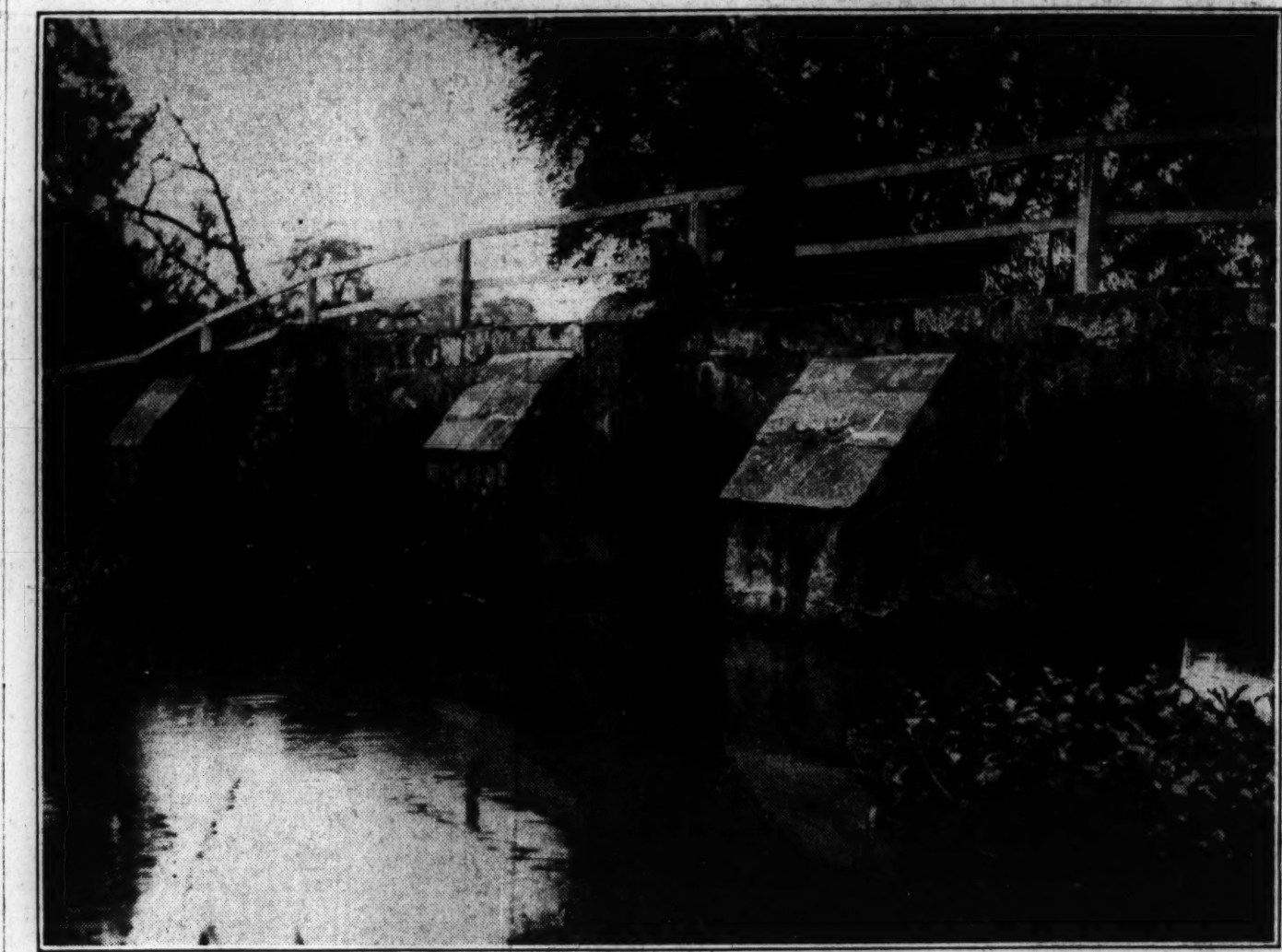
So long as the traffic of England was confined to horses and wagons and stage-coaches the ancient bridges sufficed. They might turn at sharp angles from the road, but the skillful John knew exactly how to negotiate the awkward corner; they might rise so high in the middle that the man on one side could not see what was coming over from the other side, but traffic was comparatively slow and the rattle of the wheels was sufficient to give warning of approaching traffic.

Traction Engine Undreamed Of. But the traction engine and the motorcar have broken this calm of centuries completely. The traction engine, dragging a train of heavily laden trucks, has imposed a burden on the ancient bridges that the builders never dreamed of; the motorcar has brought about the demand that all bridges with a high pitch, all bridges that are by any means narrow, and all bridges which involve a sharp turn from the highway across a river or stream shall be abolished. Good counsel, maybe, for high pitch, narrowness, or a sharp turn may mean danger to the ever-increasing army of travelers by motorcar which now throngs the roads. But the point to remember is the point made by the Minister of Transport, that beauty must be observed in replacing an old bridge or building a new one.

Old Bridges That Have Gone. England has suffered too many losses in this respect to desire to have any more. Exeter once had a wonderful stone bridge; so too had Guildford; but these have made way for uglier structures. Old Trent Bridge has been gone these 50 years, to be replaced by an iron structure. The iron hand fell heavily on Clopton Bridge at Stratford-on-Avon, one which Shakespeare must have walked many times; and fell also on the ancient bridge at Bideford, which has only recently been rescued from ruin.

Other ancient bridges have been threatened, and threatened unnecessarily. The 300-year-old bridge which crosses the Greta at Kewick, part of the poetry of the Crosthwaite Vale, is one of them, threatened because it is narrow and its hump is so pronounced that the motorist cannot see any road in front of the car until he is almost on top of the rise. The old bridge at Carnarvon is the subject of struggle between Welsh antiquaries, who say that it dates from the Roman period, and Welsh utilitarians who declare it to be younger by several centuries and in the present year of grace a bad spot for travelers. The bridge at Rowsley in Derbyshire is another example of the need for allowing the demands of modern traffic to be utterly destructive of grace and beauty. Then we have the old stone bridge at Berwick-on-Tweed, 1164 feet long and running on 15 arches. It was quite adequate for the traffic in olden days, but now it

is quite unable to cope with the enormous number of vehicles passing between England and Scotland. Is it to be rebuilt or is a new bridge to be thrown across the Tweed? Authoritative opinion inclines toward the idea of the new bridge, so that



THE OLD PACK-HORSE BRIDGE HAMPTON-ON-ARDEEN

© Herbert Fenton, London

happily, in one case at least, a beautiful bridge of historical associations will be preserved. It is the only bridge in Great Britain to whose upkeep an annual sum is paid by the Exchequer.

If one might paraphrase a famous line of Keats one might say that "a bridge of beauty is a joy forever." There are dozens of them in old England today, each of them a monument of the historic past, each of them liable to have its individuality destroyed under the imperious demand of the motorist for straight and level roads. The scathing irony of the Earl of Rosebery saved the Auld Brig O' Ayr when it was threatened with destruction a few years ago; the magic name of Shakespeare, although it was unable to prevent an ugly iron footway being hung on the side of Clopton Bridge 100 years ago, has now been sufficiently powerful to prevent the demolition of the ancient structure. What is desirable now is that some influence as powerful shall be used to cherish every one of our old bridges, and if we must rebuild, to be careful that they are rebuilt as things of beauty to be a joy forever.

NAVIGATION COMPANY MAKES UNUSUAL OFFER. Special from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, Nov. 26.—The East sets an example to the West in the matter

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BRITISH MOST HEAVILY TAXED PEOPLE IN ALL THE WORLD

They Pay £15 Per Capita, Compared With £3 5s. in United States, £5 7s. in Germany, and £7 in France, Says Sir Fredric Wise

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Sir Fredric Wise, the economist who was sent to Berlin in 1919 by the Peace Conference to report on the financial condition of Germany, in an address

Government took from them this year should all be earned. It was very difficult to compare the taxation of this country with other countries, but they might say approximately that the people of England were

the franc at 100 to the pound sterling, taxation worked out at £7 per capita. In Germany it was £5 7s.

How was England to trade and to compete in these conditions? It was rather hard on the trader. He did not think England could have good trade until there was a further reduction in taxation. The budget, Sir Fredric continued, for 1913-14 amounted to £197,000,000, but this year it was £299,000,000. For three years up to 1923-24 there had been a reduction, but under a Labor Government it had gone up in 1924-25. It was only natural that there should be an increase under a Labor Government; but the speaker contended they had no right to expect that it would go up under a Conservative Government, as it did this year.

The German budget only amounted to £320,000,000. From those figures they would see how hard it was to compete with a country like Germany. The national debt services, including sinking fund, had risen in this country from £31,000,000 in 1913-14 to £355,000,000 this year.

Effecting economies. As an instance of how economies could be effected, he suggested that the £1,000,000,000 of Government stock which matured in the next four years and the £2,000,000,000 of 5 per cent war loan, which the Government had the option of redeeming in 1927, could be converted into long-dated stock, and if they only reduced the interest by ½ per cent they could make a saving of £15,000,000 a year.

The defense of this country in 1913-14 cost £31,000,000, but this year it was £120,000,000, excluding the Middle East, which cost £7,000,000 more. The Civil Service, which cost £53,000,000 in 1913-14, this year cost £222,000,000, or £3 9s. 10d. per capita this year, compared with £1 1s. 7½d. in 1913-14. It was too much, the speaker declared. The Government had too many departments; some might well be consolidated with others, or abandoned. In the interest of efficiency and economy.

BIG COLONIZATION PLAN. VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence).—A syndicate of Americans with whom J. F. Morris of this city is in communication is working on a plan of colonization on a large scale for the interior of British Columbia.

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here before the Conservative Women's Reform Association, declared that Great Britain was "the most heavily taxed country in the world." Although a Conservative and a follower of the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, he felt free to criticize the present Government in "a constructive way."

Government expenditure, he said, should take as little out of the pockets of the people as it possibly could. It was vital for the country to realize that the £800,000,000 which the

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PLAN TO PURCHASE STEVENSON'S HOME

Everything Connected With Author to Be Kept There

EDINBURGH, Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The name of Robert Louis Stevenson, the gifted writer, has been much to the fore in his native city of Edinburgh during the last few weeks, a proposal being on foot to buy his old home at 8 Howard Place.

The members of the Stevenson Club have already provided a part of the purchase price and it is expected that a large bazaar will raise the rest. Stevenson manuscripts and other relics would be kept there, also books and pictures, and the late Lord Guthrie's collection of Stevensoniana from Swanston cottage. Gifts from Sir Sidney Colvis, Sir Ibrahim Balfour and many other friends of "R. L. S." along with a comprehensive library of his works, will help to make the memorial one of the literary features of interest in Edinburgh.

Every summer sees friends and admirers of Stevenson visiting Edinburgh from all over the world, and it was owing to the generosity of one of these that a tablet was put up in this house stating that "R. L. S." was born there. The Stevenson Society of America has purchased the cottage at Saranac, where he spent the winter of 1887-88 and where he almost imagined himself in the Scottish Highlands. It is a bond with America that Stevenson first found recognition on a wide scale in that country and that America has always claimed him among the immortals. The club has issued a book called "A Cadaver's Creel," edited by Sir George Douglas. It is a book made up of freewill gifts from 32 contributors. These include Neil Munro, "The Macnells," John Drinkwater, Violet Jacob, Hugh Walpole, Stephen McKenna and many others. It is called "A Bazaar Book," but its literary and artistic quality is a fit offering to "R. L. S."

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Therence to World Court and Reduction of Armaments Form Leading Themes

should be under the direct control of a single executive head, while the Shipping Board should exercise its judicial and regulatory functions in accordance with its original conception. The report of Henry G. Dalton, a business man of broad experience, with a knowledge of shipping, made to me after careful investigation, will be transmitted for the information of the Congress, the studies pursued under the direction of the United States Chamber of Commerce will also be accessible, and added to be the report of the special committee of the House.

I do not advocate the elimination of regional considerations, but it has become apparent that without centralized executive action the management of this great business, like the management of any other great business, will founder in incapacity and languish under a division of council. A plain and unmistakable reassertion of this principle of unified control, which I have always been advised was the intention of the Congress to apply, is necessary to increase the efficiency of our merchant fleet.

The perennial conflict in the coal industry is still going on to the great detriment of the wage earners, the owners, and especially to the public. With deposits of coal in this country capable of supplying its needs for hundreds of years, inability to manage and control this great resource for the benefit of all concerned is very close to a national economic failure. It has been the subject of repeated investigation and reiterated recommendation. Yet the industry continues to have accepted modern methods of adjusting differences between employers and employees, and the industry could serve the public much better and become subject to a much more effective method of control if regional considerations and freedom in the formation of marketing associations, under the supervision of the Department of Commerce, were permitted.

The Anthracite Situation

At the present time the National Government has little or no authority to deal with this vital necessity of the life of the country. It has permitted itself to remain powerless that its only attitude must be humble supplication. Authority should be lodged with the President and the Departments of Commerce and Labor, giving them power to deal with an emergency. They should be authorized to call for witnesses and documents, conduct investigations, encourage arbitration, and in case of threatened scarcity exercise control over distribution. Making the facts public under these circumstances through a statement from an authoritative source would be of great public benefit. The report of the last coal commission should be forwarded, reconsidered, and acted upon.

Prohibition

Under the present processes of our fundamental institutions the Constitution was laterally amended, providing for national prohibition. The Congress passed an act for its enforcement, and similar acts have been passed by the various States. It is the law of the land. It is the duty of all who come under its jurisdiction to observe the spirit of that law, and it is the duty of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department to enforce it. Action to prevent smuggling, illegal transportation, interstate commerce, abuse in the use of permits, and existence of sources of supply

for illegal traffic is almost entirely imposed upon the Federal Government. Through treaties with foreign governments and increased activities of the coast guard, revenue agents, district attorneys, and enforcement agents, effort is being made to prevent these violations. But the Constitution also puts a concurrent duty of the States. We need their active and energetic cooperation, the vigilant action of their police, and the jurisdiction of their courts to assist in enforcement. The request of the people, observation of the public officers continuing efforts for enforcement, and of the Congress favorable action on the budget recommendation for the prosecution of this work.

Waterway Development

For many years our country has been employed in plans and operations for the development of our intracoastal and inland waterways. This work along our coast is an important adjunct to our commerce. It will be carried on, together with the further opening up of our harbors, as our resources permit. The Government is now engaged in great work to take over the Cape Cod Canal, under which the owners made valuable concessions. This pledged faith of the Government ought to be redeemed.

Two other main fields are under consideration. One is the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, including the Erie Canal. This includes stabilizing the lake level, and is both a waterway and power project. A joint project of the United States and Canada is working on plans and surveys which will not be completed until next April. No final determination has been made, apparently, except under treaty as to the participation of both countries. The other is the Mississippi River system. This is almost entirely devoted to navigation. Work on the Ohio River will be completed in about three years. A modern channel connecting Chicago, New Orleans, Kansas City, and Pittsburgh should be laid out and worked out by the Government.

Some work is being done of a preparatory nature along the Missouri, and large expenditures are being made yearly in the lower reaches of the Mississippi and its tributaries which contribute both to flood control and navigation. Preliminary work on the Colorado River project, which is exceedingly important for flood control, irrigation, power development, and water supply to the area concerned. It would seem to be very doubtful, however, whether it is one of the activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey described in the annual report of Col. E. Lester Jones, director, to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Importance of the effect on modern navigation of the invention of different instruments for measuring depth by sound is stressed in the report.

New obstructions to navigation to a large number have been found during the year ending June 30, 1925, and in that time widespread cooperation has been had by the survey with local county and other officials, including the Interior Department, or surveys in their localities. Colonel Jones stated. Use of the wire drag in locating large boulder rocks, particularly along the New England and Florida coasts, has brought excellent results.

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"It is not enough to know that there is a submerged peak or valley in the approximate area," said Colonel Jones. "But the accurate location of such a characteristic in the navigation, in using the chart, can determine accurately, when such a characteristic is discovered with the sounding apparatus, the course to be steered to reach his desired destination. The Coast and Geodetic Survey has three of its vessels equipped with these sonic instruments for measuring depth, and on the Pacific coast the position of the vessel is being determined by the use of subsequent sound ranging, which recently has been used successfully for a distance of 206 miles."

Drugging a water area with a wire drag is the only way of ascertaining whether or not a certain water area is free from rock obstructions to navigation. It is pointed out in the report. Ordinary hydrographic methods in using the sounding lead or even by the sound method do not locate these obstructions. The importance of this wire drag work along the New England coast, which is strewn with large boulder type rocks, and in the coral areas along the Florida coast, is emphasized.

Recognition is given by the Geodetic Survey that other federal, state and private agencies are making surveys and collecting data which can be used in keeping the charts of the survey up to date, and for that reason it is not necessary for the survey to send parties to many localities, thus avoiding a duplication of work. So extensive is this contact that at least one-half of the corrections made in the charts of the survey originate in these outside agencies.

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Credit is given in this elimination of duplication to the work of army engineers who furnish the major part of this corrective material, as one of the by-products of their survey work in connection with river and harbor improvement. Changes made in aids to navigation are made known to the Coast and Geodetic Survey by the Bureau of Lighthouses, the report adds, and state and city engineers, port commissions, and harbor boards, furnish information in response to specific requests from the survey.

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compact upon a six-state basis, but in this case California imposed reservations. There appears to be no division of opinion upon the major principles of the compact, but difficulty in separating contentions as to methods of development from discussion of it. A representative that flood control be undertaken for California and Arizona, preparation made for irrigation, for power, and for domestic water.

Some of all of these questions are combined in every proposed development of the Federal Government is interested in some of these phases, state governments and municipalities and irrigation districts in others, and private corporations in still others. Because of all this difference of views it is most desirable that Congress should consider creation of some agency that will be able to determine methods of improvement solely upon economic and engineering facts, that be authorized to negotiate and settle, subject to the approval of Congress, the participation, rights, and obligations of each group in any such water works. Only by some such method can early construction be secured.

Water Power

Along with the development of navigation should go every possible encouragement for the development of our water power. While steam still plays a dominant part, this is more and more becoming an era of electricity. Once installed, a moderate, has not tended greatly to increase, and is entirely free from the unavoidable dirt and disagreeable features attendant upon the burning of coal. Every facility should be extended for the connection of the various units into a superpower plant, capable at all times of a current increasing uniformly over the entire system.

Railroads

The railroads throughout the country are in a fair state of prosperity. Their service is good and their supply of cars is abundant. Their condition would be improved and the public better served by a system of consolidations. I recommend that the Congress authorize such consolidation and the operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with power to approve or disapprove when proposed parties are excluded or new parties added. I am informed that the railroad managers and their employees have reached a substantial agreement as to what legislation is necessary to regulate and improve their relationship. Whenever they bring forward such proposals, which seem sufficient also to protect the interests of the public, they should be enacted into law.

Outlying Possessions

The time has come for careful investigation of the expenditures and success of the laws by which we have undertaken to administer our outlying possessions. A very large amount of money is being expended for administration in Alaska. It appears so far out of proportion to the number of inhabitants and the amount of production as to indicate cause for thorough investigation. Likewise consideration should be given to the expenditures under the law which governs the Philippines. From such reports as reach me there are indications that more authority for economic justice for the people for self-government under ultimate independence. If they are to be trained in these arts, it is our duty to provide for them the best that there is.

Retirement of Judges

The act of March 2, 1911, ought to be amended so that the term of years of service of judges of any court of the United States requisite for retirement pay shall be computed to include not only continuous but aggregate service. The Government ought always to be alert on the side of the humanities. It ought to encourage provisions for the retirement of the defenseless. It ought to extend its relief through its national and local agencies, to the suffering and needy. It ought to be charitable.

Civil Service

In 1923 the Congress passed the Civil Service Act, which from a modest beginning of 14,000 employees has grown until there are now 426,000 in the classified service. This has removed the clerical force of the Nation from the wasteful effects of the spoils system, and made it more solid and efficient. It has time now to consider classifying all postmasters, collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, and other officials, as an act governing in those at present in office, except when otherwise provided by Executive order.

Veterans' Aid

EXPENSES DROP

Bureau Estimates 1925-26

Budget Will Show Further Reductions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Excluding expenses necessary for the adjusted service certificate fund and for hospital construction, an appropriation of \$314,965,000 is estimated in the annual report made public by the United States Veterans' Bureau, as necessary for all the bureau's activities during the fiscal year 1926-27. This figure represents a material reduction in the appropriation for the current fiscal year, provided the necessary status in the hands of the Federal Service. The administration of the bureau is in the hands of an impartial board, functioning without the necessity of a direct appropriation. It would be inadvisable at this time to place in other hands the administration of this act.

Federal Trade Commission

The proper function of the Federal Trade Commission is to supervise and correct those practices in commerce which are detrimental to fair competition. In this it performs a useful function and should be continued and supported. It was designed also to be a help to honest business. In my message to the Sixty-sixth Congress I recommended that changes in the procedure then existing be made. Since then the commission by its over action has reformed its rules, giving greater speed and economy in its cases and has afforded an opportunity for those accused to be heard. These changes are improvements.

necessary economic surplus and, increasing the cost of living, it injures the economic welfare and general comfort of the whole people. It also involves a deeper cost. It tends to embitter and divide the community into warring classes and thus weakens the unity and power of our national life.

Labor can make no permanent gains at the cost of the general welfare. All the victories won by organized labor in the past generation have been won through the support of public opinion. The manifest inclination of the managers and employees of the railroads to adopt a policy of action in harmony with these principles marks a new epoch in our industrial life.

It is gratifying to report that both the railroad managers and railroad employees are proving boards for the mutual adjustment of differences in harmony with the principles of conference, conciliation, and arbitration. The solution of our problems ought to be an example to all other industries. Those who ask the Government to take over the railroads are ready to use the methods of civilization.

A strike in modern industry has many of the aspects of war in modern times. It injures labor and injures capital. If the industry involved is a basic one, it reduces the

Mapping Floor of Ocean Aids

SAFEGUARDING OF NAVIGATION

Location of Submerged Peaks and Valleys So That Sonic

Depth-Finding Instruments May Be Used, Reported on to Secretary of Commerce

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Mapping the floor of the ocean with a view to locating submerged peaks and valleys, so that sonic depth-finding instruments may be used to tell the exact position of a vessel at sea, is one of the activities of the Coast and Geodetic Survey described in the annual report of Col. E. Lester Jones, director, to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Importance of the effect on modern navigation of the invention of different instruments for measuring depth by sound is stressed in the report.

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face drift might bring a ship to disaster. Surveys in western Alaska, a two-year project, requested by the Navy Department, were completed last fall, in accordance with the bureau's estimate.

In the Hawaiian Islands special work for the War Department was in progress throughout the last year and is still in progress. This is rather a large project, measured by the difficulties encountered, precision desired, and the facilities available for the work.

The hydrographic survey of the waters of the Virgin Islands, a necessary correlate to the land survey of those islands, requested by and made for the Navy Department, is in progress. The Navy Department is in the close of the fiscal year. It is expected this survey will be completed during the present fiscal year.

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League Head

PRaises Women

Raoul Dandurand, Canadian

Senator, Pays Tribute to

Their Services at Geneva

MONTREAL, Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—That culture is the only form of superiority in the world and there is no such thing as a superior race, was the chief lesson he learned from contact with the League of Nations, Raoul Dandurand, Canadian Senator and chairman of the sixth League Assembly, told the McGill Alumni Society here.

Another lesson he learned, he added, was the value of sex equality. After referring to the clarity and importance of the report made to the League on social service by the Duchess of Athol, the Senator added, "Given an opportunity, women can play an important role in public affairs and even in international affairs as men. Some of them who have participated in such affairs have clearly and easily measured up to the masculine standard."

Reviewing the types represented at the League, Mr. Dandurand said he was greatly impressed by the South Americans, who had been, long ago, equal to the best in Europe, and also with the nations striving to endure. Communism and fraternalism in international affairs are absolutely necessary, he added.

"Estrangement means misunderstanding, hatred and fear. Nations aiming against one another instead of trying to understand one another. In isolation everything is difficult, while in co-operation everything is possible, though we cannot expect to transform the nature of the world and the thoughts of mankind in a day."

New Zealand women have enjoyed the franchise for 30 years, but never has a woman been elected to its Parliament. An Auckland City seat was contested by Miss Ellen Melville on the Government's behalf on this occasion, but she failed to unseat the Labor member, though she polled over 5000 votes and pulled down his majority. Miss Melville has been a City Councillor for 12 years, and has been Dominion president of

the New Zealand National Council of Women.

COOPERATIVE PLAN ADOPTED

GENERALLY BY FINNISH FOLK

Industries of Country Cannot Be Studied Without Due

Consideration of Well-Developed Buying and Selling

System That Permeates Land

HELSINKI, Finland, Nov. 16

(Special Correspondence)—One cannot obtain a complete understanding of Finnish industries without taking into consideration the long-established and fully developed system of co-operative buying and selling, both for wholesale and retail trade in existence throughout the country. Co-operation in the form of a factor in Finland for a quarter of a century with the result that there are at present no less than 326 co-operative societies, including stores, dairies, credit and other societies. The co-operative membership represents nearly 80 per cent of the whole population. In a country with a large rural population, of which about 80 per cent depend upon agriculture, cattle-breeding or forestry for their living, the co-operative movement has become almost wholly a movement of persons in small circumstances. Among the many kinds of co-operatives which have found a footing in Finland, co-operation of the timber trade would seem to hold out the promise of being of particular value to the rural population, owing to the abundance of forests. The small societies, however, found it difficult to get a good price for their goods.

A Central Organization

In order to obviate this difficulty the Central Organization of Co-operative Forestry Societies was founded in 1921. The organization acts as agent for the sale of the products of the local sawmills and in general organizes the sale of wood. In addition, it supplies up-to-date machinery, provides technical instruction for the sawmill staff and fixes standards of measurements. A grain co-operative society was a short time ago established, to assist Finnish growers at grain security for the sale of their products at current prices, as far as possible avoiding middlemen.

On July 9 the new trade and navigation agreement between Finland and Latvia came into force. It is based on mutual accordance of the advantages granted to the most-favored nation. A consequent development of exchange of goods in relation to Latvia is noticeable, although as yet of no great importance.

New Railway Line

Other matters which are contributing to the development of Finland's industries are to be cited, such as the new railway line opened for general traffic recently and inaugurated ceremoniously in eastern Finland, the line from Viipuri (Viborg) to Kouvola. The new line is about

47 kilometers in length and cost in all 46,700,000 marks. As the well-known harbor of Kouvola at the extremity of the gulf of Finland has hereby gained railway connection with the town of Viipuri and the country beyond, its importance for shipping should surely increase. The new line also connects the excellent natural harbor of Mäksälahti with the new railway system, vessels of considerable size being able to load there almost direct from the shore.

The Finnish Government is about to build an electric power plant at the Imatra Rapids. The cost of the generators and turbines in working condition amounts to 24,000,000 Finnish marks. In accordance with the terms of the contract, the erection of the machinery is to be started in January, 1927, and to be completed in sufficient time to allow work at the power station to be started in the spring of 1928.

Prospecting for Gold

Operations were started in August to work the gold deposits in the Ivalo in Finnish Lapland, for the present on a small scale by putting up a washing plant at a suitable spot and by beginning to wash the gold. A good deal of attention was given in the foreign press to the discovery of this gold in Lapland, and several offers from abroad were made to prospect. With the assistance of the Finnish Treasury, however, prospecting was made last winter, when 36 test diggings were made, chiefly in river beds. Two foreign experts were especially invited to test the possibility of washing the gold by machinery. The opinion expressed by the experts was to the effect that the possibility of washing profitably could be considered as partly certain, partly probable.

A valuable addition to the Finnish merchant fleet is the Oberon, which was built by the Finland Steamship Co. Ltd., at the French yard Societe Anonyme des Chantiers et Ateliers de St. Nazaire. The Oberon is the strongest ice-strengthened passenger and cargo vessel in the world, and is in other respects built to Class A1 at Lloyd's. It was placed in regular service between Finland and Hull at the end of August.

The ship port traffic which has been in operation between Stockholm and Helsinki during the summer months at doubled postage is a great accelerator of business between the two countries. The winter connection may be made with lines for the Continent.

Reorganization

No final action has yet been taken on the measure providing for the reorganization of the various departments. I therefore suggest that this measure, which will of great benefit to the efficient and economical administration of the business of the Government, be brought forward and passed.

The Negro

Nearly one-tenth of our population consists of the Negro race. The progress which they have made in all parts of civilization in the last 60 years is almost beyond belief. Our country has no more loyal citizens. But they do still need sympathy, kindness, and helpfulness. They need reassurance that the requirements of the government and society to deal out to them even-handed justice will be met. They should be protected from all violence and supported in their peaceful enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. Those who do violence to them should be punished for their crimes. No other course is worthy of the American people.

Our country has many elements in its population, many different modes of thinking and living, all of which are striving in their own way to be loyal to the high ideals worthy of the crown of American citizenship. It is fundamental of our institutions that they seek to guarantee to all our inhabitants the right to live their own lives under the protection of the public law. This does not include any license to injure others materially, physically, morally, to incite revolution, or to violate the established customs which have long had the sanction of enlightened society.

But it does mean the full right to liberty and equality before the law without distinction of race or creed. This condition cannot be granted to others, or enjoyed by ourselves, except by the application of the principle of broadest tolerance. Bigotry is only another name for intolerance. It reduces to serfdom not only those against whom it is directed, but also those who seek to apply it. An enlarged freedom for all is secured by the application of the Golden Rule. No other utterance ever presented such a practical rule of life.

It is apparent that we are reaching into an era of great general prosperity. It will continue only so long as we shall use it properly. After

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LONDON

INDIA CALLS FOR FILM CENSORING

Many Pictures Are Shown of an Undesirable Nature—Cost Is Chief Difficulty

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Discussion is proceeding at present in Calcutta regarding the censorship of films in India, where it is generally conceded a large number of films are shown on the screen regarding which amusement is felt that they should have passed the censorship. In the East, where the bulk of the audience is youthful and ignorant and not inherently imbued with respect for the law, the effect, it is felt, might be deplorable. Official representations have, in confidence, been made by some of the leading generals in the army and some high officials to the commissioners of police. Roughly, the position is that if a film has passed the Bombay board, the Calcutta authorities are more or less powerless, and vice versa. Most films come through Bombay.

Films to Be Censored
In Calcutta the present system is that individual members of the board of censors do not see a film before its public production unless they have been asked to do so by the exhibitor whose work, it is admitted, has been efficiently performed, has reported adversely. The Government of India, backed, it is believed, by the India Office, propose that no film should be exhibited until two members of the board of censors have seen it and personally pronounced it objectionable. This work would entail a considerable amount of labor on men who already do a busy job, and would, in all probability, have to be remunerated. The system, it is estimated, will cost three times the present system of inspection by a part-time official, and the question then arises as to how the money is to be found. It seems extremely doubtful if the Government of Bengal, with its very straitened funds, and the many objects it holds worthy of expenditure, will be found willing

to propose such a grant, or, if they did, if the Bengal Legislative Council would be willing to pass it. **Proprietors Raise Protest**
It is, on the other hand, proposed that proprietors of the cinema houses who already pay fees for the provisional certification of the films should pay the enhanced fees, or, in other words, be liable for the expenses. The picture houses, however, complain that the amusement tax has already reduced their profits to vanishing point, while the general public, which considers the admission charges at the picture houses quite high enough, would resent an attempt to pass the new impost on to them. Yet it is generally agreed that a censorship is necessary, and while no reflections whatsoever are made on the honesty and sincerity of the official who inspects the films for the Calcutta Board of Censors, there is some for differences of opinion and taste, and the general opinion is that the censorship is a necessary evil. The censorship, it is felt, is a necessary evil, but it is less so in times of evolutionary violence. Again, great care is necessary in a country peculiarly susceptible to racial, religious, and communal strife.

MANITOBA CLIMATE GOOD FOR BEET CROPS

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Negotiations looking toward the erection of a beet sugar plant in Winnipeg are being conducted by J. J. Taylor of Salt Lake City, Utah, who is interested in several beet sugar production companies in San Francisco, Calif. In order to finance the project in Manitoba, about \$150,000 would be required, and Mr. Taylor is endeavoring to raise a third of the total in the province. The Manitoban climate, Mr. Taylor said, is favorable to the growing of sugar beets, while another advantage is the fact that the nearest sugar beet plant to the east is 1200 miles away, and the nearest on the west is the one recently established in Alberta, thus giving the prospective mill in Manitoba a large market.

SUNSET STORIES

Rupert and Robert Surprise Henry and Jane

RUPERT and Robert, the Clothes-Shop boys, were very busy indeed in their new suits of clothes, stood on the shelf in the playroom. As everybody knows, it had always been quite difficult, unless you were well acquainted with them, to tell Rupert from Robert and Robert from Rupert. And then it had been easy enough. For although Rupert and Robert both had black hair and neatly parted in the middle, and black moustaches neatly turned up at the ends, and blue eyes and pink cheeks and red noses, Robert had worn a yellow jacket with green pants and Rupert had worn a green jacket with yellow pants. So Jane and Henry, when they played with the Clothes-Shop boys, never had any trouble at all in knowing which twin was which. Now Uncle John, who had recently been making a visit, had not only painted new suits of clothes on Rupert and Robert, but after that he had become so interested in what he was doing with his nephew John's paint

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I had a great time romping with the Boss this morning. The only trouble was he didn't play long enough—said it was too cold, and went into the house. It was all right, though, for shortly afterwards I got some more fun. And a few moments later I was in the most of a lively tussle. And the funny part of it was, the Boss evidently saw us from the window and decided he was missing too much fun to be suddenly dashed out of the house and joined our party.

BOSTON DEMANDS ZOSTERA MARINA

Gathering of Seaweed Carried On in Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Gathering of seaweed, or "Zostera Marina," as it is scientifically known, is becoming a very considerable industry in two counties of Nova Scotia, namely Yarmouth and Cumberland, and is now being given the name of "Zostera Marina" by the industry. The seaweed is a native plant, and is used by manufacturers of a product for heat insulation in the construction of houses, factories, warehouses, etc., and for sound absorbing effects. The substance is a peculiarly American marine plant, and while native more or less along the entire Atlantic seaboard, it is in Mexican waters and on the shores of Nova Scotia and Quebec provinces that it grows most abundantly, and nowhere, it is said, does it grow to good a quality for the builders' purposes, and nowhere can it be so easily and cheaply harvested as in Nova Scotia, where the shores off the shores of Yarmouth and Cumberland counties produce almost unlimited crops. The tides break the long narrow strips of this grass from the bottom of vast shallow flats and wash it up on the shores, where many fishermen-gather it, haul it out of reach of the next tide, and dry it in near-by pastures. These are four peculiarities of this weed that have brought it into favor in the building trade. It does not curl up, but the dry forms long crinkly ribbons; it is non-inflammable and fire-resisting; it will not harbor insect life of any sort, due to its peculiar chemical properties, and it never decays. As proof of this, The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has been cited the instance of the Old Pierce House, in Dorchester, Mass., built in 1635, when its walls were made of the seaweed, which has stood for centuries, and is now being used for building in perfect condition. The price now being paid in Nova

Scotia per ton is considerably above that paid for average seaweed, hay, and ashermen, working on dry days for a few hours, will make \$100 per week gathering and drying it.

PACIFIC FREIGHT RATES

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Shortage of ocean tonnage, coupled with increased freight rates, caused the freight rates on grain to the United Kingdom to advance to 35s. a ton this week on liners for early December, with prospects of further advances to upward of 37s. for January sailings. A few weeks ago the rates were from 30s. to 32s. To Orient the rate is still 45s. a ton for December, with plenty of space offering for January.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LOAN

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Loans for \$4,500,000 will be floated by the Government of British Columbia immediately for public works. Of this \$2,000,000 will be used to complete the construction of handsome new buildings for the University of British Columbia and to improve the adjoining area; \$2,500,000 for the completion of large trunk roads, including the spectacular new Fraser Canyon Highway, and \$250,000 to assist land settlement and development.

UNIQUE GIFTS

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two days. And Henry was reaching up to the shelf when all at once he stopped reaching. "Did you ever?" exclaimed Henry. "Come her at once and look at Rupert and Robert." "Uncle John did that," said Jane. "He did it with your paint box." "One of them has red hair and a red moustache," said Henry. "And the other has yellow hair and yellow moustache," said Jane. "I don't know which is Robert or which is Rupert," said Henry. "We'll have to name them again," said Jane. "I choose to name the red-haired one Rupert." "All right," said Henry. "I'll name the yellow-haired one Robert." Then they got what they wanted off the shelf, and went away. "Didn't I tell you they'd be surprised, Rupert?" said Robert. "You did, Robert," said Rupert. "But they've given us the wrong names," said Robert. "They have called you Robert when you are really Rupert, and me Rupert when I am really Robert." "And they'll never know the difference, Robert," said Rupert. "So I guess the best thing after this will be for you to call me Robert, and I'll call you Rupert."

MITCHELL HEARS ARMY'S DEFENSE

General Ely First Offensive Witness Against Separate Air Service

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—The army's reply to Col. William Mitchell's charges of incompetence, neglect, and near treason in the conduct of aviation, was today before the army court martial. Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commander of the Army War College, was called by the prosecution counsel to open its counter-attack, while 10 other major-generals, two brigadiers, and a squad of lesser ranking officers were held in reserve. They will be thrown into the offensive as the court battle goes on, extending probably into next week. General Ely struck directly at Colonel Mitchell's unified air service plan.

As he opposed the separate air force, he said, "It would take away power from the commander of the whole which he needs to accomplish the best results."

When Col. Sherman Moreland, the trial judge Advocate, asked the General for an opinion as to the "effect of conduct like Colonel Mitchell's upon the discipline and morale of the army," defense counsel objected and the court ruled the question out. Asked on cross-examination if he realized the importance of air forces, the witness replied: "Yes, they are one of the most important elements of defense or offense."

Asked whether the air force or some other arm would be used first in time of war, General Ely said: "The infantry would be first. That is the judgment of all military-informed people. An air force can't hit and hold."

Frank R. Reid (R.), representative from Illinois, counsel for Mitchell, asked General Ely if he believed the development of aircraft indicated that our national defense must be supplemented, if not dominated, by aviation.

"No," said the General. Maj.-Gen. Merritt W. Allen, the chief of infantry, testified that the Leavenworth (Kan.) Line and Command School, devoted more hours to air service operations and training problems than to any other single arm of the military service. The instructions were given all students at Leavenworth by air service officers, he said.

Under questioning by prosecuting counsel, the General testified that the air service is not the only branch of the army that is falling to get what it wants. Many of his recommendations as chief of infantry, he said, had been turned down by his superiors, particularly those calling for large expenditures.

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Austin, Tex. Special Correspondence

WHEN Madame Schumann-Heink was at the railway station here, talking to some acquaintances, following a recent concert, a shabbily dressed man accompanied by two small children approached her and, calling her by name, asked her to sign a program.

"Excuse me, but isn't this Madame Schumann-Heink? I know you will not remember an obscure soldier, but I remember when you visited our camp and sang for us, and I couldn't resist the temptation to speak to you."

Before he had finished the sentence, the famous singer extended her hand to the ragged ex-soldier, looked him straight in the eye, and with her broad accent said: "Oh yes! Fort Worth training camp. And how are you getting along?"

The soldier reluctantly told her that despite his condition he had to take care of an invalid sister and her two children, and that he had been told he must take the sister to California.

The well-dressed ladies who had accompanied her to the station were apparently forgotten as Schumann-Heink talked to the man in the most sympathetic manner she asked him if he had the money with which to take his sister and the children to California. He told her that he had enough for their railroad fare.

In answer to her question as to where he expected to go in California, he replied, "To Los Angeles."

"My dear man," she exclaimed without a moment's hesitation, "I will write a note telling him to let you have the house. You take your sister and the children there and stay as long as you like. You will find much there, but use it as it were your own. You will be most welcome to it."

As she talked, she hastily wrote a note to the caretaker, thrust it into the hands of the ragged ex-soldier, and rushed for her train.

Long Beach, Calif. Special Correspondence

ANY LONG BEACH resident who has recently had a striking example of a man's honesty. Ten years ago a business man here lost everything he had in an ambitious venture. Shortly thereafter he set out from southern California, leaving many creditors but determined to repay all.

During the present year his efforts have been rewarded in Florida and his name is now a byword there, and many here who had almost forgotten their transactions with him have had a forcible reminder. A local attorney was employed by the debtor and given a list of his creditors and their amounts. He was asked to investigate every claim presented, and, regardless of whether it was outlawed, to pay it if it was just. This has just been done, and although some of the claims would not have withstood a legal test, they were allowed.

Although the man in question has had a career of ups and downs and was frequently subjected to harsh criticism, to which he never deigned a reply, today he is acclaimed here a public benefactor.

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Navy Airplanes to Survey and Chart Alaskan Area

Rigors of Climate and Rugged Land Formations Expected to Be Overcome—Called Great Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Definite orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy for the mapping of a large area in southeastern Alaska by airplane next spring. Admiral C. F. Hughes, commander-in-chief of the battle fleet, has been ordered to co-operate with the Geological Survey in the undertaking. It is described as "the greatest aerial photographic mission ever attempted."

The use of the air resources of the navy will expedite the work of surveying and charting the vast territory of Alaska by the Geological Survey which has been going on for some time, but which has progressed slowly owing to the rigors of the climate and the extremely mountainous and rugged formation of the land. Early next spring, a group of naval aviators and naval enlisted personnel, headed by Lieut. Ben H. Wyatt, who is now at the naval air station, San Diego, where the preparations for the expeditions will be made, will proceed by air and sea to Ketchikan, to spend the summer charting and surveying Alaskan territory, extending from the Aleutian Islands and the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes to Ketchikan of Re-Villagido Island, 400 miles north of Seattle. The expedition will have four airplanes and the necessary tenders, probably the U. S. S. Ganet and Kingfisher.

The area to be mapped will include about 40,000 square miles of territory, having snow-capped mountains, icy rivers, tremendous glaciers and great forests. The base will be Ketchikan. If the expedition proves successful, the work may probably be continued and areas in northern Alaska in the vicinity of Point Barrow will be surveyed where there is located a vast natural oil reserve.

As an example of the possibilities of rapid charting by aerial photography, the Navy Department explains it is possible for three airplanes flying in a line five miles apart and at 100 miles per hour, to map a strip 200 miles wide and 100 miles long or 20,000 square miles in one hour. In actual practice, however, areas of this size will not be mapped in one flight, unless unusual atmospheric conditions exist. The mapping will be done from an altitude of 12,000 feet and one of the greatest difficulties will be to avoid clouds, which will obstruct the areas to be surveyed. Four airplanes will be used, three new Loening amphibians, especially constructed for aerial photography and observation, and one "S. D. W." type which Lieutenant Wyatt used in a 25,000 mile trip when he flew recently through the United States. The Navy selected the Loening amphibians with inverted Liberty engines as the type best suited for the work.

COAST PROVINCE ASKS RAISING OF TARIFF

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The advisability of increasing Canada's tariff on farm products to prevent the importation of large quantities of eggs, butter, fresh fruits and vegetables from the United States will be discussed in the present session of the British Columbia Legislature at its present session.

T. G. Conventry, a Conservative member, has laid before the Assembly a resolution calling upon the Canadian Government to raise the tariff on these products to a point at least as high as that maintained by the United States. This move, of course, is designed to protect British Columbia farmers from serious competition by the producers of Washington, Oregon and other western states.

OIL-ELECTRIC CARS TO BE PUT INTO SERVICE

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian National Railway is putting one of the new oil-electric cars into service on the Edmonton-Vermilion run, and it is understood that these cars will be utilized, in the future, on runs between Edmonton and district points. The merchants feel this new and improved service will be a great advantage to business houses; as the rural buyers will be enabled to make rapid trips to and from the city.

The oil-electric cars have accommodations for approximately 60 passengers, and are a combination of baggage and passenger coach.

The territory to be mapped is mountainous in the extreme, according to the Climatological Division of the Weather Bureau, and the land areas are cut by innumerable tide-water bays, sounds, inlets, and fjords, some of which are flanked by huge glaciers descending the mountain slopes. Peaks rise from 3,000 to 10,000 feet and some of the peaks of the Fairweather group extend to 15,000 feet. The precipitous slopes of the mountains are for the most part heavily wooded.

Conspicuous in the range in the western portion of the region are a number of high volcanic peaks, the northernmost of which, Mount Redoubt, rises 11,000 feet, while to the westward of Kodiak island is the most noteworthy volcano of the group, Mount Katmai.

The temperature of the region is less severe than might be supposed, according to the Weather Bureau, and the mean January temperature at Sitka is stated to be nearly a degree higher than the mean for that month in St. Louis. The mean January temperature for all stations in the southeastern district, except two of all those on the immediate Pacific coast is higher than the January mean at Chicago. The normal for January at the coldest station in the section is the same as the January normal in Bismarck, N. D.

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Motors Drive Huge Ship—Portuguese Monument to Faith—Hungarian Baby Stuart



☛ The S. S. Gripsholm is the first motor-driven passenger ship to be placed in the New York-Europe lanes. But what of the smokestacks? They are dummies, used as elevator shafts. Underwood & Underwood



☛ July 8, 1497, and three little ships sailed out from Lisbon. Their goal was east, but they headed south. Down around the Cape of Good Hope, then up—and there was India. Water all the way! This memorial at Lisbon is, therefore, a monument to faith, the faith of Vasco da Gama, the valiant commander of the little Portuguese fleet. P. Publishers Photo Service



☛ All dressed up, and—let's hope the little fellow, after an ordeal at the hands of an ardent mother, has somewhere to go. Hungarian villagers not infrequently achieve the unusual in apparel, as this little man from Moskau would readily tell you. Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



☛ Like human labor, transportation in China is often cheap—in this case next to nothing. The commission merchant found he saved several yen by making his 2000 ducks swim down to market at Chinkiang. Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



☛ To illustrate what wise regulation and co-operation can do in harmonizing an entire neighborhood, this group of seven model homes, a church and a library is being exhibited in the National Museum, Washington. Harris & Ewing



☛ Among the many attempts in London to provide a quick dispersal of traffic after a tie-up, lines have been painted on the Strand, the object being to keep vehicles in straight paths. Sport & General

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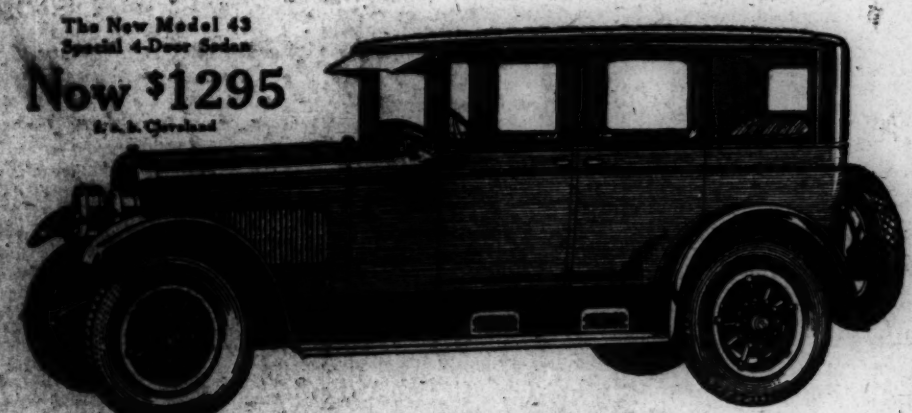
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☛ With merit badges for public speaking, book-binding, cooking, ah, and courtesy, among his 22, Master Van Treffelen of Piedmont, Calif., is America's ranking Junior Boy Scout. Keystone View Co.



☛ Maori school in New Zealand. To see the Maoris today and recall that instances of cannibalism were found among them as late as the '40s, the blessing of Christianity and its twin sister education, may be better understood. Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway, N. Y.



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The Founders of the European Essay

MOST of the major literary genres, whether developed in ancient or modern times, have evolved gradually from beginnings which are either prehistoric or obscure. Epic, romance and ballad, lyric and drama, oratory and various forms of prose fiction, all took shape long before they were reduced to writing, long, indeed, before the symbols of writing were invented; and the specific developments of the types within which we can trace various stages of growth or variation are in many cases only conjectural. Of all the principal genres the essay alone reveals its actual beginnings. This form alone we can date almost to the very day of its first appearance and perceive its distinct difference from related literary types previously developed.

It was some time during the month of March, 1571, in the second story of that tower of retirement and reflection at Montaigne's chateau of La Brede, near Bordeaux, that the essay, we are told, was first conceived and planned. After a tumultuous career as a soldier and statesman, this versatile genius who became the most perfect spokesman of French Renaissance humanism, had thither withdrawn from the world of action to contemplate in peace that world which he had proposed henceforth to view as a spectator. One day, as he sat in comfortable reflection upon all the manifold experiences of his rich contacts with humankind, it occurred to him to distill his observations through the alembic of his own personality. And he sat down to write. For nine years he sat in his tower and wrote, slowly and thoughtfully. Then, in 1580, the product of his labors was published. This was not a system of philosophy, not an ordered treatise or series of treatises, but two "books" of "Essays."

The term was quite new as a characterization of a literary form, but as a regular noun (derived from the Latin "exagium") denoted exactly the same general sense preserved in the French and transmitted thence into English: "attempt, endeavor." Montaigne meant that his chapters were experimental "essays" to refract many rays of experience through the prism of his own thought. He professed to write of himself "in mine own genuine, simple, and ordinary fashion, without contention, art, or study, for it is myself that I portray. Thus, gentle reader, myself am the groundwork of my book." So, he may discuss "Friendship," "The ceremony of the interview with princes," or "Pedantry," or "Vain subtleties," or "Coaches," or "Glory"; he will introduce his reflections with a learned quotation from a classical writer and support or illustrate his observations with a formidable array of august authorities, ancient, medieval and modern; apparently he may be offering impersonal, quite objective

generalizations. And all the while we feel pervading the essay his deeply personal, subjective tone. As Haslitt with his precision and appreciative insight remarks: "The great merit of Montaigne's essays is that he may be said to have been the first who had the courage to say as an author what he felt as a man. And as courage is generally the effect of conscious strength, he was, probably, led to do so by the richness, truth, and force of his own observations on books and men. . . . He had the power of looking at things for himself, or as they really were, instead of blindly trusting to, or fondly repeating, what others told him that they were. . . . In this respect we know not which to be most charmed with, the author or the man."

So, also, Montaigne places his reader in rapport with his mood by an easy conversational style. "We converse with Montaigne," observes Hallam, "or rather hear him talk; it is almost impossible to read his Essays without thinking that he speaks to us; we see his cheerful brow, his sparkling eye, his negligent but gentlemanly demeanor; we picture him in his armchair with his few books around the room, and Plutarch on the table." For the very reason that Montaigne admits us into his inviting sanctum and graciously beckons us to a waiting chair for a half hour's talk, his discourse wanders with delightful freedom.

These characteristics differentiate Montaigne's eighty-six essays from all other expositions up to his time. English usage allows long formal disquisitions such as Locke's "Essay on the Human Understanding" to assume the same name but that is a special application of the word, synonymous with treatise, investigation or systematic inquiry. Of essays of this sort there were, of course, not a few in the principal literatures of both ancient and modern times. Then, there were also various types of shorter expositions in these same literatures. We think of the "Characters" of Theophrastus, the "Disquisitions" of Epictetus, the "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius, and the letters of Cicero. Nor should we fail to signalize those little masterpieces of condensed and wise reflections expanded into a few paragraphs in the books of Ecclesiastes and Ecclesiasticus. None of these, however, exhibit the same combinations of qualities as Montaigne's. They are either too fragmentary or too formal and objective, and they all lack the freely wandering personal tone which makes them "familiar." Hence the great French humanist was a genuine innovator in the literary world, the inventor of an important literary form.

In 1597, less than ten years after Montaigne's third book appeared, Francis Bacon published in a slim octavo volume ten short expositions of highly condensed, aphoristic tenor. Whether at this time he had any acquaintance with his predecessors or not we have no assurance. Certain it is we can detect no influence of Montaigne's, for Bacon's first "essays" were quite different from the former's in being composed almost entirely of pithy proverbial headings, as it were, for more pretentious treatises. It is quite probable that he never saw Montaigne's work until the famous English translation of John Florio appeared in 1603, and considerable weight is lent to this supposition by the fact that when Bacon's second and enlarged edition of thirty-four essays appeared in 1612 his style was notably more graceful, rich, and discursive, and that in his dedication of the volume to Prince Henry he speaks significantly of the word and the nature of the works.

"To write just treatises," he observes, "requireth leisure in the writer and leisure in the reader. . . . which is the cause that hath made me choose to write certain brief notes, set down rather significantly than cursorily, which I have called Essays. The word is late but the thing is ancient."

From this it would appear that he had appropriated Montaigne's recently invented term, assuming that his readers would recognize the reference as a matter of course. But he shows definitely that he does not recognize the mastery of his own or Montaigne's achievement. "For," as he goes on to assert, "Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if one mark them well, are but essays; that is, dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of epistles. . . . As a matter of fact, his own 'Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral'—so reads the title of the last edition of 1625 now comprising fifty-nine—were more similar to Seneca's expositions in their sober and practical tone and in their worldly wisdom. They were intended, in the famous phrase of his final dedication, to "come home to men's business and bosoms." Thus they are designed not to reflect the personality of the writer, but to present the approved collective wisdom of the ages. Not himself as an individual but the best tradition was "the groundwork of his book."

Yet Bacon was the founder of the aphoristic essay as Montaigne was the inventor of the familiar essay. Apparently it was the latter type when Doctor Johnson referred when he defined it as "an irregular, undigested piece, not a regular and orderly performance." With such a disparaging estimate we can hardly agree, and it comes rather perversely from one who was himself a great essayist. When we reflect that he has become one of the principal mediums of personal expression in modern times we can be only grateful that Bacon found time in his crowded life to "essay" such "performances," and that Montaigne was moved to reveal himself from his tower.

Soon shall we be where
The trees end, and the promontory bare
Breathes all that wide and water-wandering air
Above our heads, and our lips delight
Blown darkly through the breadth and depth and height
Of soft, immense, and solitary Night.

Where is the Day,
Bright as a dream, that on this same cliff-way
Fretted light shadows on old olive stems,
By whose gray, river roots, like scarlet gems,
The little poppies burn? Where those clear seas
Of water, melted to diviner blues
In the deep distance of each radiant bay,
But close beneath us, past the narrowed edge
Of shadow from sheer crag and jutting ledge,
Shallowing upon the low reef into gold,
A ripple of keen light for ever rolled
Up to the frail reed sighing on the shore?
'Tis down, that many-colored dream is down,
And with the heart of Night we are alone.

—From "Selected Poems of Laurence Binyon."



The Two Ways to Eden

Joy

Writing for The Christian Science Monitor
Long since from a doorway dark,
Out into the sun,
Crept a child, an elfin fellow,
Joyous as the morning lark.

"Come, O come," he said to me,
"Follow now, come follow, follow!
I will show a secret hollow,
Where alps butterfly and bee."

"Follow me through fragrant places,
Corridors of ferns and flowers;
Float with me on cloudy towers,
Over fresh, untrodden spaces."

"I will ring the bluebell chime,
Peal this message to the morning,
'Wake, awake, the day is dawning,
All its wonderland is thine.'"

"I will tell to woodland people,
What I sing to stars and swallows,
He who heeds me, he who follows
Hears the chiming in Nature's steeple." —Robert E. Kay.

The Baffling Dickens

Let us be content with the knowledge that the offense against art and intellect is no longer to know Dickens, but to be ignorant of him. We have read the signs with care, for the simple reason that, although I have wandered into most of the artistic snobisms of my time (and, I hope, floundered out again), I have never deserted Mr. Micawber. I have been silent, but I have not deserted him. Not through any fundamental rectitude in my nature, but simply because of the accident that Pickwick was the first book I ever possessed. My copy began at page nineteen. I have never read those nineteen pages. . . . The foundation of the Pickwick Club will always be a mystery to me.

Afterwards come the phases of Dickens's adulation. There is the year when Dora is woman, and the year when Squares is the devil incarnate; the year when Jonas Chuzzlewick makes our nights miserable, and Mrs. Gamp our days a delight; the year of confident maturity when we declare that Our Mutual Friend is Dickens's only work of art. . . . There is the year of Mrs. Jellyby, the year of Little Dorrit, the year of Sally Bress and the Marchioness. And then at last come the years when we give up the insoluble problem, when we are incapable of rejecting anything to which Dickens put his hand (unless it is *Hards Times*), when we simply know that we enter an amazing and extraordinary world, and that once we have abandoned ourselves to it the only wonder is that we could ever have been such fools as to remain deliberately outside, even for a single year.

Dickens is a baffling figure. There are moments when it seems that his chief purpose in writing was to put a spoke in the wheel of our literary aesthetics. We manage to include everybody but him; and we are inclined to say that the founder of the existence of anybody who refuses to enter this scheme. That is why people tried to get rid of him by declaring that he was not an artist. It was an odd way of predicating non-existence. Now it is going out of fashion, I suppose because it did not have the desired effect of annihilating Dickens; and also perhaps because simple people asked why the books of a man who was in fact an artist should have this curious effect of immortality. There was, alas, no answer. So we are beginning to discover that Dickens was an artist, but, of course, only in part. When we have discovered which are the parts we shall breathe again. —J. Middleton Murry, in "Pencilings."

The Odyssey of the Seed

For years the seed had been rolling across the plain. Through the meadow grasses, under the echoing archways of the forest. Always, in heat and cold, beneath blue skies or skies clouded with rain and hail and snow, it had rolled without rest. One day it would be glided but not softened by the sunlight. Another day, gripped by rain, it would be hurled, without reticence, into the water. It was not that it was not hurt. It had crossed cataraacts of light and floods of shadow; it had been rocked by soft winds and hurled dismally into the air by shrieking cyclones. It had met all these things—the sweetness of the day, the shade of the night, the winters, the springs, the summers—with the same submissive invulnerable apathy. It had waited its hour, ready, if need be, to wait still longer.

Everything seemed to lose its hold. It was girt round by immensities, it was kept from being sure or glittering with gold in summer, pallid, dull or menacing in winter, albeit, as the night came, and terrible with a myriad of unknown noises in the day. But nothing daunted it. With its tiny form it held other visions, greater yet, visions and old memories of the childhood of the world.

The light beating of a bird's wings, one dawn, had begun its career by flinging it out of the tiny shelter (a crevice) in a low branch of the mother-tree from which the mightiest wind had been unable in long years to tear it. It was falling in slow gyrations through the green air, across the dawn-lit of the sun, when a quick breath of wind carried it, as it fell, into the mossy form and carried it, from near the ground, far out into space. In its flight it grazed, time and again, the rude bark of trees, sank to ground level, skidded it, and rose once more before it fell at last upon the polished surface of a stone, where it lay (the dark and through the night till the next noon. The air above it was heavy with the humming of insects. Around it stretched the old forest. . . .

The merer: "right might have carried this tiny seed of California pine a few inches further, where it lay flat moist soil, good for tree growth; but such was not its lot. Suddenly all light around was blotted out; a great mass overweighed it and carried it away with heavy abrupt movements. It felt itself embedded in a soft warm substance, among grains of sand, leaves and grass, which were picked up now and then from the ground, carried awhile, and dropped (only to be replaced by others), in a sequence of rudely rhythmic movement. The pine seed had been caught up in the fog of an animal's foot, fixed in it deeply, so that it was not delivered till after many days, when the 'seed' waded across a brook and left the seed on a dry sandbank, near sunset, in the deep glow of the evening rays.

The seed had now quitted the forest for an immense bare open desert, a new prospect of the world. Here were no rustling grasses, nor fluttering leaves, no clashing together of dry branches, no birds to sing nor beasts to howl. . . . For hours a light wind blew the seed across the sand, driving it about, backward, forward, to right or left, sometimes in great circles. . . . The world was overpowered with an intense blue, from which light seemed to fall in sheets. . . . Later this brilliant blue turned to

This is the verge. The promontory ends.
Now the soft branches cover us no more.
Abrupt the path descends:
But we will sit here, high upon the shore,
Here, where we know what wild flowered bushes cloak
Old ruins, walls, and crumbling arches choke
With mounded earth, though buried from our eyes
In dark bow, as beneath dark centuries
That marble-towered magnificence of Rome,
From whose hot dust the passionate poet fled
Hither, and laid his head,
Where these same waters laughed him welcome home.

It is all dark; but how the air breathes free! . . .
And we have left behind
Noises of the rough world, in its cares confined,
All with the daylight drowned
In darkness on this height of utmost ground,
Where under us the sighing waters cease
And over us are only stars and peace.
—From "Selected Poems of Laurence Binyon."



Philips Brooks by Ida Barry

A MILL and a road and a canal
How many miles of Dutch
Scenery are composed of just
these three simple elements, and yet
how unending is its appeal! Symbolic of the peace and order and confidence of those who made them, the great mills turn serenely and, once in a while, a slow barge steals through the water with its load of scented hay. The face of the owner at the wheel has the calm and dignity of those who all their life have dealt with wind and waters; his wife stands in the sun at the door of the gayly painted cabin; and his two children play among the hay. When his sail is a brown patch moving, as it seems, through the fields round a far bend, a farm laborer on his way home from work and two country girls in their familiar national costume pass on the road and exchange a few laughing words. They are gone and the sail is out of sight and the mill turns more slowly as the evening breeze dies away and the cattle in the field graze and the water laps against the bank of such simple things is the life of rural Holland compounded, and from such things comes the peace that covers the land.

The setting sun, an hour or so later, supplies the key to the countryside's beauty. The mighty canvas that is the sea is painted from grey-blue in the east to rose and orange in the west, draws attention to the huge expanse of sky that arches down to meet the far horizon and gives a sense of space and freedom that mountain-barriers would obstruct; and the level green of the fields, stretching out into the sunset with a glimpse of a tall spire or a line of trees dark against the glowing horizon, supplies the second half of the answer. It is a land of green perspective and of silhouettes against a vast expanse of sky.

Choosing a friend and choosing a book vary in this; we can choose the book for a moment, then lay it aside. Not so the friend! Again, we choose our books according to our mood, a friend of the sixteenth century says, "Gentlemen use books as gentlemen use their flowers, who in the morning stick them in their heads and at night strew them at their heels." But friends may not be so used.

Nor for that matter may poems. True poetry reaches down to us from the mountain peaks. A first reading is but an introduction. Sometimes one turns to a poem for the sake of the mood it is able to produce.

"And I have felt a presence,
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky."

THE increased extent of travel by automobile at the present day is bringing much of new experience into the lives of those participating in this activity. It is supplying new and delightful opportunities for kindly service one to another, and for the expression of a clearer idea of the brotherhood of man.

Those who are accustomed to take long journeys in automobiles have learned that at the end of each journey they are frequently met with the same two questions: Which way did you take? and, Would you go that way again? It is the pleasure of the one questioned to tell of his experience, giving whatever information will assist the inquirer.

Our daily experiences may be compared to such a journey. Each day and each hour we must choose the way we shall take. If we choose rightly and resolutely, and abide by our choice until we have approached the successful achievement of a high purpose, we too are liable to be asked the same questions: Which way did you take? and, Would you go that way again?

After many years of endeavoring to be led in all his experiences by the way taught in Christian Science, the writer has often answered the two questions in some form or other, and gladly has responded with a desire to be helpful. It has been proved to him many times that there is no other way so sure of following the Master's footsteps and of approaching his demonstration of health and happiness and peace as the way pointed out in Christian Science; for, as presented by its Leader, the Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy, through her works, Christian Science explains and demonstrates the teachings of Jesus, and correctly shows us how to do as he did if we so desire.

The wise automobilist pays careful attention to his guidebooks and to all signposts along the way. The Christian Scientist, if he be in earnest, also applies himself vigilantly to his guidebooks, the Bible, together with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the other writings of Mary Baker Eddy. These guidebooks are a constant source of joy to him, supplying never failing instruction and protection if their truths are heeded. The Christian Scientist signposts along the way are his experiences. If these experiences point to more of holiness and unselfishness and good, he is on the right way. If his experiences point to some other goal than the high one he has chosen, then he needs must study more closely his guidebooks to ascertain

where and why he has left the correct road.

To those who feel the need of choosing some other way than the one they have been following, and who have not yet tried the way pointed out in Christian Science, it is ready and waiting to be utilized. The experience of thousands has proved the wisdom of this way. For those who are not yet ready to purchase and own the authorized Christian Science literature, the way may begin by the free use of the Christian Science Reading Rooms, which may be found in many cities. Here one may quietly read the Bible and any of Mrs. Eddy's books, or the periodical literature published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, founded by Mrs. Eddy. If one feels the time cannot be spared to visit the Reading Room, one may simply call there and borrow the Bible or any of Mrs. Eddy's works, which may be taken home and kept for a certain number of days without charge. This may begin the way of those who so desire, quietly and in the way most convenient for them, to investigate the teachings of Christian Science and prove its value to themselves. In either instance, those who have and those who have not tried the way in Christian Science have still before them the joy of unexpected happiness. They may confidently expect greater freedom and release from false bondage, whenever and wherever this truth is honestly and correctly applied.

A source of annoyance to the automobilist at times is the detour sign; but he is wise to heed it faithfully, if he would not retrace his way and waste time. Sometimes Christian Scientists and their friends wonder why, when one is apparently following the way taught in Christian Science, there should be the necessity to heal one's self or to stop to solve some outwardly unnecessary problem or remove some obstruction. But these are just detour experiences, occurring because it is sometimes necessary to mend one's own ways in order to progress more readily and surely; and one should be grateful for the opportunity to overcome, since all who have ever achieved any desirable victory have done so by overcoming.

In "Miscellaneous Writings," on page 117, Mrs. Eddy gives one never failing rule for all peoples the world over, which, if followed, would indeed eliminate much of the confusion and sorrow now apparent: "Be sure that God directs your way; then, hasten to follow under every circumstance." The true way is ever the way of wisdom, of which Solomon said, "Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

Shelf-Friends

Phillips Brooks says, "Since we are what we are by the impact of those who surround us, those who surround themselves with the highest will be those who will change into the highest." This is equally true of books and of friends.

There is a certain companionship about a loved book even though it lies unopened in the bag or the pocket. It stands ready to give a needed word, or a sentence or two to lift thought above the atmosphere of the daily round. Did you ever start on a walk into the country, place a well-loved book in your pocket, and return home without looking between the covers? Yet you were satisfied: you were assured of the ballast it had given you, for you were more attuned to nature's own mood because of this silent companion.

A friend of Isaac Walton once said, "How calm and quiet a delight it is alone. To read and meditate and write. By none attended and offending none."

There is a friend who cheers us with his silence. Many deep friendships are of this sort; silent companionship, when we can sit for an hour without converse, knowing that we understand the heart.

Choosing a friend and choosing a book vary in this; we can choose the book for a moment, then lay it aside. Not so the friend! Again, we choose our books according to our mood, a friend of the sixteenth century says, "Gentlemen use books as gentlemen use their flowers, who in the morning stick them in their heads and at night strew them at their heels." But friends may not be so used.

Nor for that matter may poems. True poetry reaches down to us from the mountain peaks. A first reading is but an introduction. Sometimes one turns to a poem for the sake of the mood it is able to produce.

"And I have felt a presence,
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky."

Here in Titterton Abbey we rest, but there are poems which are like loquacious friends who tire us with their much speaking.

Keats speaks of "distilled prose." In certain books, we are inspired first by a single thought, and then we walk on in the companionship of higher thoughts which follow even as a swallow starting suddenly from the ground sets a whole flock on skyward flight; or, even as of old, when one angel sang to the watching shepherds, "I bring you glad tidings, and suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God."

And when the day is long,
There is a reward of song.
—André Wicliams in "The Complacent Quarry."

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New Zealand Where the Best Are Made Happy and Welcome

NEW ZEALAND differs from Australia in many respects, and should in no manner be regarded as a similar country. While the latter is acquiring an aggressive independence that may well be regarded by the home government with some concern, New Zealand is and ever will be one of the most loyal units in the British Commonwealth of Nations. For that reason, among others, New Zealand is being sought by the best class of English immigrants. But the comparatively few who are coming in but the proverbial drop in the bucket to those who are needed and for whom there is so much room. "Send us your best," is the Dominion's urge to Britain, "and we will make them happy."

Nor is there much similarity in other regards between New Zealand and the island continent across the Tasman Sea. The fierce competition, the clamor for material advancement, the greed for material gain, in all of which Australia today seems to be vying with America, have hardly developed yet in New Zealand. Wellington is a quiet, placid city, of the smaller English provincial type; and Auckland, though larger and vastly more energetic, is yet markedly English in most of its characteristics.

Land Waiting the Plow
New Zealand's natural richness impresses the new arrival, that the vast empty spaces awaiting only the tiller of the land. Crossing the North Island, from Wellington to Auckland—and this is less than half the extent of the Dominion—one traverses many miles of rich meadowland, heavily timbered tracts, lovely valleys and fair hillsides, all lacking any sign of human activity. Not here is the necessity for the long and painstaking and costly development which have, for example, made a California desert to bloom like a Parnassian vale. It is all but in complete readiness for the husbandman, ready and easy, a land of promise and opportunity beyond computation, one of the world's great nations of the future. While hundreds of thousands mass themselves into cities and herd cattle-like, for what purpose they would be at a loss to say, here is almost a virgin land, abundant in its possibilities, smiling in its invitation, simply waiting for that invitation's acceptance.

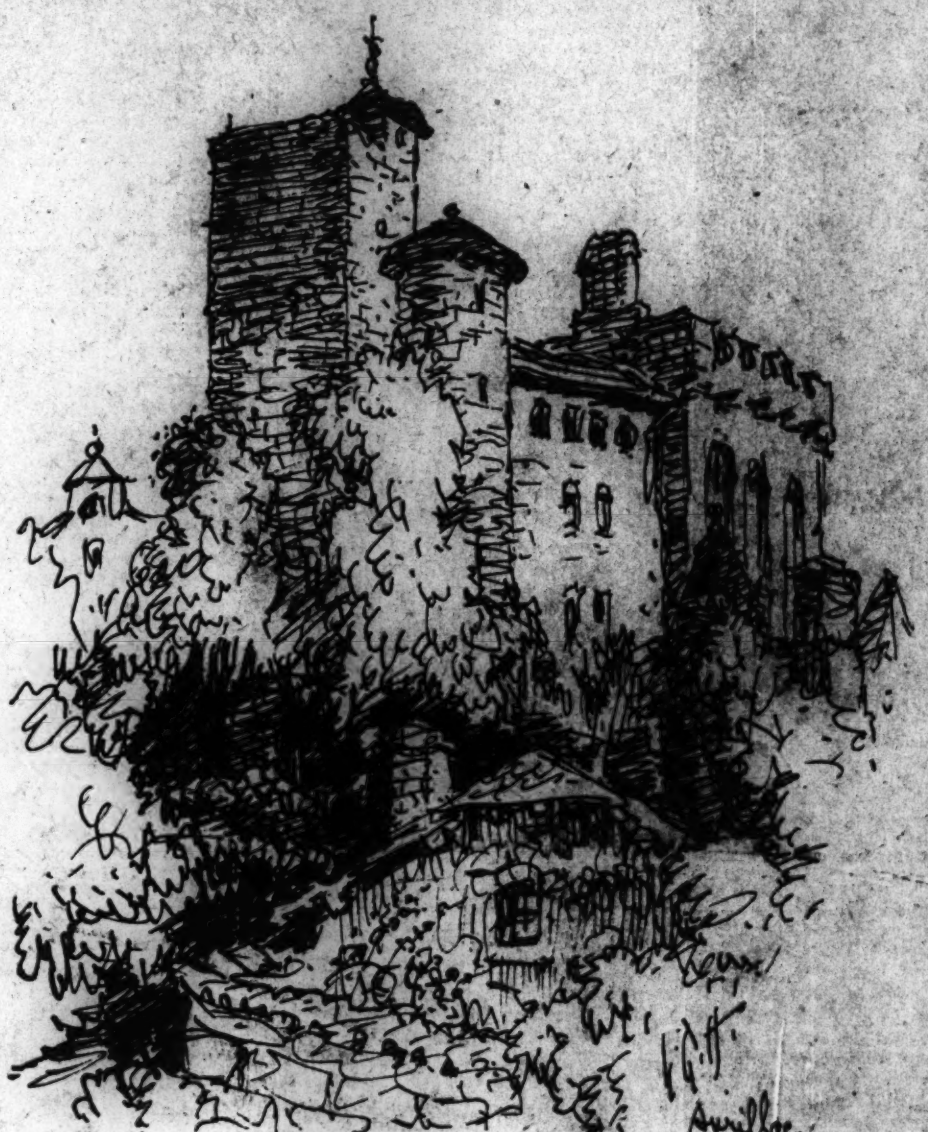
Even today New Zealand is a wonderfully productive land; and the evidences of that at once confront the newcomer. The Dominion claims world leadership in its dairy products, for example, and has plenty of proof with which to uphold that claim. Its butter is already famous throughout the world. Fresh, in its golden richness it is available in its low price to every class at home; tinned, it is capable of shipment into every climate.

Only Imports Costly
Is it any more credible that \$5 to \$7, or \$25 to \$35, secures a suit of pure New Zealand wool clothing, well-tailored, of ironclad durability? It is true and more. Everything that New Zealand produces is so cheap that it seems quite as if the continuous advance in the cost of existence through the last 20 years had passed this land by. Only in the imports, few of which are in any way essential, does the increased cost so burdensome in the outside world, reflect itself in New Zealand.

A land of promise! Why, this is the greatest land of promise since the Genoese sighted the palm fronds of a West Indian isle! And how incredible that almost the entire world, even Great Britain itself, knows so little of it! Queen of "The Great South Sea," of Elizabethan navigators, New Zealand is developing a commonwealth that will presently astonish the world, as it astonishes every newcomer today. Its Govern-

municipal arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of its citizens are superb. Either the Government or the municipality owns the principal docking facilities at the larger ports and maintains them at the very highest degree of efficiency, with every modern engineering appliance. Tramways are carefully operated and equal to the needs, and transportation accidents are all but unknown in the larger cities and through the country there is an elaborate system of motor omnibuses, operated, except about the tourist resorts, at a very low tariff. Taxes are probably lower than in any part of the British dominions; yet in Auckland, for example, nothing in the list of so-called modern improvements is lacking.

Though it is a new country, one might say the newest of countries, there is a fine and lofty tone to New Zealand's social life. That is, of



A Relic of the Twelfth Century, Aurillac.

'But Venice Has No Mountains,' Said the Fisherman of Aurillac

THERE were crooked old tile roofs of every imaginable angle, pink and mossy brown—lined by the patine of years. Most of them were centuries old, sheltering with wide, overhanging eaves little vine-hung balconies; shadowy recesses where a housewife might be seen moving about busy with the duties of her quaint ménage, or watering the

bers of oak—doubtless good for years to come. But at the mention of Venice my Walton of Aurillac looked up from his line, and with a mélange of personal and civic pride, emphasized by a sweeping action of his fish pole toward the planted mountain sides rising from the valley, "But Venice has no mountains like we have here!"

No, surely Venice had no mountains. There was nothing to be said in defense of Venetian mountain scenery. But feeling quite confident that a little basting would not go amiss, I indicated the few well-worn, dingy mounds along the river at rare intervals, and mentioned that they could hardly be mistaken for gondolas.

"Ah no—no—no!" And the old fisherman got so busy reeling in his hook that I knew his party would not be long in coming. A mischievous flash of his eyes shot toward me and his response, "But, Monsieur, it would be a much simpler matter to put gondolas here on our river than to put mountains in Venice."

There was no doubt of this. And indicating the ruins of the Château de Saint-Etienne rising from the mountain apex of which the ancient town was built, I added that there were few countries with relics of the twelfth century still as fine as these old walls of Aurillac.

When the sketch was finished I showed it to the fisherman. Indicating the house of Monsieur so-and-so here, Monsieur Chose there, he explained that these old river-front houses were built against the city walls which had been left by the Romans.

CHICAGO RIVER PLAN NEARS FINAL STAGE

Commissioner Accepts Report of Straightening

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Col. A. A. Sprague, Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago, has accepted the report of the Citizens' Committee on straightening of the Chicago River and it will be submitted by him to the City Council at an early date with a request that an ordinance be enacted authorizing the work.

Thus, an agreement of seven railroads, whose water-front property is involved, to contribute an aggregate of \$7,019,408 toward cost of straightening the channel between Polk and Eighteenth Streets, the balance of cost, \$1,607,646, to be paid by the city, has been consummated in a few weeks through a Co-operative Citizens' Committee on a proposition

Christmas Trees In the Beginning

MADISON WIS. Special Delivery
MARTIN LUTHER never saw a Christmas tree, for the first Yule tree recorded in the literature of the past was in 1605, at Strasburg, Germany," says Dr. Edwin G. Roedder of the University of Wisconsin.

"The three well-known paintings of Martin Luther and his family circle gathered around a lighted Christmas tree," declares Dr. Roedder, "are pictures painted from the imagination, and are as mythical as the stories that he was the first one to introduce the German Christmas feast. It would have been impossible for him to have been under such a tree, for there is nothing in the literature of the past that would lead us to believe there were any Christmas trees in Germany much before 1600 A. D., and lighter trees were not known until 1730.

"The first known mention of

candles as a Christmas tree decoration was in 1730, and they were not known in Berlin before 1800. The custom of lighting chief trees did not reach some parts of Germany until comparatively recent times."

Idea Spread From Strasburg
"From Strasburg the idea of a Christmas tree spread slowly to the rest of the world," says Dr. Roedder. "Even today," continues he, "the idea of Christmas and the significance of the Christmas tree is much more pronounced in Germany and the Teutonic countries than in other lands."

Dr. Roedder has made an extensive study of Christmas festivities in other countries, as well as in Germany. He says: "The Christmas tree was not known in Paris before 1840. It was introduced to that city by the Duke of Orleans at a party given in honor of Princess Helene. At about the same time it found its way into England, the chief consort of Queen Victoria, Albert of Saxony, being given the credit of bringing the custom to the courts of that land."

Dr. Roedder points to the fact that the Christmas tree was not mentioned in Dickens' "Christmas Carol," written in 1844. He takes this as evidence that such a tree was little known when Dickens was writing.

"Christmas trees were introduced into America by German immigrants," declares Dr. Roedder, and he believes that it is altogether probable that George Washington had a tree at Valley Forge, even though England did not know about such a custom.

Christmas Trees in Tubs
"The French," continues Dr. Roedder, "are a very economical people. They have a custom of keeping trees for some years by planting them in boxes and using them for several seasons. When the trees get large enough, they are sent returned to the forest. In this way the Christmas trees of France grow up into useful forest trees."

The French do not give Christmas presents on Christmas, but they give on New Year's. He also finds that in Italy presents are given on Jan. 6, the day of Epiphany, which is a much more widely recognized holiday there than Christmas.

"Even in Germany," continues Dr. Roedder, "Christmas giving does not always come on Christmas Day, for in some places the gifts are given on St. Nicholas Day, Dec. 6.

"Church leaders have denounced the Christmas tree custom as pagan. Not until recently did Presbyterians in Scotland have Christmas trees in their homes because of their 'triviality.'"

Cut Cherry Twigs
Dr. Roedder believes that the custom of decorating Christmas trees with flowers comes from an ancient custom, still practiced in Germany, of cutting a twig from a cherry tree on St. Barbara's Day, Dec. 4, and placing it in a cool room. The twig then blossoms about Christmas time.

"The old pagan festival that has gradually changed over to the Christmas festival may or may not have been connected with the solstice," says Dr. Roedder. "It probably was connected with the first noticeable lengthening of the days, however, for the farther north we go the later the Christmas festival comes. It begins about Dec. 16 in southern Denmark and gets as late as the middle of January in northern Sweden and Norway."

RECLAIMING WESTERN LANDS
CRESTON, B. C., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence) Plans for the establishment of a 10,000-acre reclamation area in this district by the drainage of a section of the Kootenay flats are well under way. A syndicate has been formed to take up the offer of T. D. Patterson, provincial Minister of Lands, who granted a free grant of lands of 10,000 acres, provided the district put in the dykes and brought the area under cultivation within a reasonable time. The land will be divided into 10-acre farms and the maximum price to purchasers will be \$100 per acre.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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The quickest results are obtained by the use of the well-known Chinese Lily, a variety of the extensive narcissus family. These bulbs can be purchased anywhere for a very low price. They should be put in a shallow bowl with enough pebbles to keep them from settling to the bottom, and the base of the bulb kept continuously moist. At the end of three weeks these will begin to bud, and shortly afterward they put forth large clusters of golden-contingent, sweet-scented, white flowers. Buds of these flowers may be started at weekly intervals, so that a continuous succession of bloom indoors this variety can be had. There is another variety of this flower, called the "Triton" or "Triton" which is slightly more expensive but in certain rooms are more effective than the white. Such Chinese lilies are by far the simplest of the bulbs to bring to flower, and the quickest and most development makes them invaluable as decorations with which to start the winter season.

Developing Hyacinths
While the Chinese lilies are quickly developing, bulbs of the next swiftest variety should be started. These are the hyacinths. They are grown most quickly in a special sort of glass, known as hyacinth glasses, which can be purchased in all florists' shops. Any time after the first of November one large hyacinth bulb may be placed in each glass. These should then be filled with water and put in a dark place, such as a dark cellar. The glasses ought to be visited daily and kept filled with water up to the root of the bulb. They should be left in the dark until it is seen that the root of the hyacinth has grown so as to touch, or practically touch, the bottom of the glass. It is then time to bring the bulbs into the light; to start leaf growth, which will quickly develop. It is at times difficult to get a room into the color scheme of which hyacinths will fit pleasantly. The lesser-known golden-yellow and tan shades are at home almost anywhere, but the rose, white and violet varieties must be placed with care.

Hardy Narcissus in Pots
The third variety of bulb should be started at the same time as the hyacinths. These bulbs are the familiar tulip, daffodil and other hardy varieties of narcissus, such as poe's, etc., freesia, etc. These bulbs cannot be grown in water. They must be potted. The pots should be buried in the earth for a time to allow for root growth, and covered with straw

Women's Enterprises

Bulbs in the House
With proper attention, anyone may have, throughout the winter, a continuous succession of bloom indoors by the use of the inexpensive and beautiful flowers which spring from bulbs.

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Women's Enterprises

Two Recipes From France
Gâteau-de-Pomme
Take 3 pounds of apples, and the juice and rind of 2 lemons. Steam them in a stew-pan till quite soft. Then add their weight of loaf sugar. Boil three-quarters of an hour. Oil a mold with a well in the middle of it. Put in the apples. Let stand till quite stiff, then turn out into a dish. Fill the center with whipped cream sweetened.

Layers of Eggs
Butter a hollow dish. Cover the dish with thin slices of cheese. Bake enough eggs for your party. Break them whole into the dish upon the cheese. Cover thickly with grated cheese. Sprinkle pepper to taste. Cover with a layer of whipped cream. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Bake in a slow oven for about half-an-hour.

Women's Enterprises

How to Preserve Cut Flowers
Most people realize that flowers for the house will last better if the tips of their stems are kept wet, but it may not be generally known that a far more effective way of insuring their freshness is to do the cutting under the water in which they are placed. Thus, the sap does not harden at the tip and seal the channel through which water is absorbed.

Women's Enterprises

Potted Meat
Take the remains of any cooked meat and mince it very finely, removing every bit of skin, fat and gristle. Then pound it in a mortar until it is quite smooth. Season it with salt, pepper and powdered spice. The preparation must be tasted from time to time to tell if the seasoning is right. If the meat is very dry, it can be pounded with a little butter. This meat should be sold before it is used; and when pounded smooth and seasoned, must be pressed into a jar and covered with some melted butter.

Women's Enterprises

All potted meats are made in the same way, but flavoring may be varied according to taste. Chicken and ham, turkey and tongue can be mixed.

Women's Enterprises

Even Daughter Eats Breakfast Now
Instead of sleeping all the time to rush to her duty in the morning, Jones Dairy Farm sausage, spicy, delicious, irresistible. Sausage meat of like sausage. For dinner, try Jones sausage. Sausages each sold in short biscuit dough. Bake in slow oven.

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Lesson Book Stand
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Designed for reading or study. The opened reference book is placed on the upper slanting shelf can be located at just the right height and distance to suit the eyes of the reader, as the stand is adjustable. The lower shelf will hold two books. Made of pressed steel, black enameled. Convenient to place just where you want it.

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U. S. A.

Women's Enterprises

HUNDREDS of CHRISTMAS ORDERS
This will probably be our last announcement of the 5-color pencil and Shu-Raks as holiday gifts. Orders are pouring in daily, together with letters expressing satisfaction and appreciation of these useful and novel articles as well as the convenience of the order.

Women's Enterprises

One of these pencils, which writes in five colors, makes the ideal gift for boy or girl. Contains a most welcome, novel and useful article. There is nothing else like it anywhere.

Women's Enterprises

"Multi-Use" PENCIL
The only pencil that writes in five colors. It is the most useful, most convenient, most economical pencil ever made. It writes in five colors: red, blue, green, yellow, and black. It is the ideal gift for boy or girl. Contains a most welcome, novel and useful article. There is nothing else like it anywhere.

Women's Enterprises

JUST A FEW of the LETTERS RECEIVED
"I wish to order six 'Multi-Use' pencils. I am very pleased with the Shu-Raks and have passed your name and highly appreciate the service you have rendered. Please send me six 'Multi-Use' pencils. I will enclose check for \$6."

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Tile Roofs of Every Angle, Aurillac.

ment has already done things that others are not doing as examples of righteous progression, and that they will emulate tomorrow. It owns its railways and most of its public services, and it makes them pay, while maintaining good and dependable operation. Its educational system embraces the best of modern methods, which it extends even into its private sea islands, with ample provision for native instruction. Its parks, school playgrounds and

potted plants that made gay notes of color here and there against the weathered walls; and all reflected in a river.

"Like Venice."

My companion was addressed to a fisherman leaning over the bridge not far from the place I had stopped to make a sketch. We had been chatting about the sturdy construction of these thirteenth and fourteenth century houses, with thick walls of stone and heavy, rough-hewn tim-

Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Rabbit Wool Gives New Effects in Embroidery

NEW and delightful effects in dress embroideries are being achieved with rabbit wool, which is spun from the hair of the Angora rabbit and dyed beautiful colors. It appears in cross-stitch designs on gowns for grown-ups and frocks and coats for children. As the stitch is almost lost in the fluffiness of the wool, a delightfully soft effect is given.

Very smart frocks are made of ordinary flannel, but mounted on silk to match and decorated with bands or points of rabbit-wool embroidery. Especially smart was one such gown in black with wide bands of the embroidery in a very good design in white wool all the way up; and a similar model in cinnamon on brown was also very pleasing.

Rabbit wool is more expensive than ordinary wool, but it is so much richer in appearance that a touch of it gives a smartness and individuality even to a simple little home-made costume, lifting it into the realm of serious fashions.

same design would be equally smart for a two-piece costume for a grown-up person.

Very attractive sports hats and scarves also are made of net entirely covered with designs in straight stitch and cross-stitch and lined with silk. Carried out in good color schemes these are very smart.

On very small girls' frocks of white flannel net rabbit wool gives novel and pretty effects used in borders, cuffs and gloves, and a wee girl's frock, also in white wool, combining warmth and daintiness, is adorned and threaded with pale pink satin ribbon. As a trimming on children's coats knitted bands of rabbit wool form a happy substitute for fur and in white keep clean well.

A lovely little jade-green coat hailing from Paris, knitted in ordinary wool, had collar and cuffs of white rabbit wool.

Room for Originality

The use of rabbit wool for embroidery is so comparatively new that the woman with ideas will find many ways of adapting it to various hitherto unthought-of uses. Charming little pocketties are being made of it in cross-stitch and straight stitch done on flannel net, and very original trimmings could be evolved for coats and frocks in the same style, worked on straight bands of net or on the net cut in collar-and-cuff shapes.

In furnishing also there is plenty of scope for its employment. Most kinds of embroidery are quite unsuited to cushions. Needlework, with certain exceptions, does not stand hard wear and it seems waste to put it to such a test, nor does embroidery as a rule add to the comfort of a cushion. Designs in rabbit-wool, on the other hand, wear well. Such work would be very effective also on table mats and runners and on heavy curtains.

The wool actually improves by being washed in a lukewarm soapy lather in which it should be shaken and on no account rubbed. Then after being rinsed in warm water and squeezed, it should be laid flat on a clean towel to dry, and when dry shaken out and warmed for a moment before the fire.

The New Electric Typewriter

At the recent business show in Chicago a young woman with a pianist's hands, sat tapping lightly the keys of a typewriter. The keys responded to her lightest touch. Line after line she wrote, always with the same swift, light motion, not lifting her fingers from the keyboard even at the end of a line, for with the tip of her little finger she touched the key which sent the carriage sliding back to its starting place. Spacing, back-spacing, shifting—all were done by the same invisible power.

The unseen force was electricity, and Miss Elsie Kel of the education department of the Remington Typewriter Company was exhibiting a new machine, the electric typewriter. Connected by a plug in the wall like an iron or a toaster, this simple improvement seemed only slightly different from the usual typewriter. Save for a higher base enclosing a small motor, and a much flatter keyboard, the difference could hardly be noted, except for the speed of the operator, unchecked by the necessity of any strong manual exertion.

Two ounces of pressure is enough

EXORA FACE POWDER

It has unusual adhesive qualities and only one application a day is necessary. Best and purest cosmetic. Made in the U. S. by CHARLES MEYER, Mr. Est. 1880. Send 10c for 5 generous Exora Samples. 11 East 15th Street, NEW YORK.

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Something entirely new, and not injurious to paper. Out of way when books are used for other purposes. Then lesson. Quickly adjusted.

\$1.25 set of 20 for book 4 1/2 inches long
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Storm Door

A Storm-proof cover, rust proof fasteners. Fits all screen doors. Put on or taken off in a minute. Lasts for years.

Write for descriptive matter
S. J. RUSSELL
Peoria, Ill.

Some German Recipes

Use of Sour Cream

Sour cream is employed frequently in German cookery and it will be found a very useful and tasty adjunct. As a salad dressing it is excellent. For instance, shred some fine heads of lettuce, which have become crisp by being immersed for an hour in cold water, and dry them. Mix with a large cupful of sour cream a very little vinegar, sugar and salt, and pour over the lettuce, stir well and bring at once to the table.

A cup of sour cream in which a little flour has been smoothly mixed greatly improves the gravy of roast beef or game. It should be added gradually toward the end of the roasting or baking process.

Pork Chops in Cream

Remove all fat from the chops, and beat them well. Melt a small piece of butter in a stewpan and brown the chops lightly on both sides, then add two cloves, a small onion sliced, a bay leaf, pepper and salt to taste and cover the meat with sour cream. Put the lid on tightly and simmer until the meat is tender, then strain the gravy and boil it up again with a little corn flour. Serve very hot in the gravy.

Out-Flake Macaroons

Beat a piece of butter the size of a large egg, a cup of sugar and a little milk together till the mixture foams. Add a cup of out-flake, the same amount of flour and of potato flour or corn starch, a teaspoonful of baking powder and a few drops of vanilla essence. Mix all well and knead lightly, then roll the paste out thinly and cut into small shapes. Sprinkle a little sugar on the macaroons and bake them in a moderate oven until they are a light brown color.

Cheesecakes

Stir with a wooden spoon one-half pound of curd cheese till perfectly smooth, then mix it with three well-beaten eggs and five dessert-spoonfuls of white sugar. Bake a few blanched sweet almonds, a small piece of candied peel and half a cupful of sultanas and add them to the mixture together with the grated peel of a small lemon and, lastly, the juice of the lemon. Make some good short pastry and line the patty-pans with it, fill with the cheese mixture and bake in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes.

Orange Marmalade

The daily preserve for breakfasts, dinner savers, afternoon teas, picnics, parties, etc. Served on menus of high class hotels, railroad dining cars, etc.

10 or 12 Boxes Lots \$2.00 per doz.
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H. H. SCHWABER, San Fernando, California

200 Sheets 100 Envelopes

with white glue, clear white glue, etc. This is a gift with your order. Write for descriptive matter. Printed Free.

Write for descriptive matter
S. J. RUSSELL
Peoria, Ill.

Pickwick Inn Chocolates

Worthy of This Famous Name

In this beautiful factory, far removed from the rush of a city, the Pickwick workers produce these delightful chocolates, delicate in flavor, rich, mellow and "different." The very atmosphere of the place is an incentive to unusual achievement.

Beautiful Boxes—Quality Contents

Pickwick Inn Chocolates are packed in decorated tin boxes, designs copied from rare editions of Pickwick Papers, a number of beautiful subjects. A most attractive gift—one you will be proud to give or receive. Sent postpaid anywhere, \$2.00 the pound. We know you will be delighted with the Chocolates as well as the box. We want to make new friends.

PICKWICK INN CANDY, 796 Post Road, Greenwich, Conn.



These Costumes Are Embroidered in Rabbit Wool, Which Is Being Used Increasingly for Many Purposes. It Has a Particular Softness, Is Durable, and Actually Improves With Washing of the Right Kind.

Bags and Pochettes

The autumn always heralds the appearing of new styles in bags and pochettes. The underarm bag is not so generally carried as it was a short time ago, and a good many mounted bags are seen, a novelty being one made of velvet stamped to represent lizard skin. The skin itself is used for pochettes, a particularly smart one being dyed bright green. Both bags and pochettes in brown with cobra markings, and in brown leather inlet with bands of cobra are also among the latest designs.

A very lovely underarm bag is of white patent leather with one corner of the top flap embroidered in gold and silver thread in a Moorish effect. A noted Regent Street firm is making a specialty of bags of all kinds with the new lightning fastener, a striped black patent leather pochette with this fastener being very smart.

Little party bags for girls are composed of narrowly and closely pleated georgette set into a little stiffened top hidden under three velvet leaves to match, and lined with a contrasting color so that the bag is reversible

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Especially Adapted to serve Bible students at home or on route. A place for each essential book, and each open without removal from its place. Descriptive illustrated pamphlet on request.

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We make a specialty of milk and butter-sweet assorted chocolate creams; also nut and hard centers. Packed in 2 lb. cartons at \$1.00, (jeweled) and of the Mississippi. The extra west of the Mississippi.

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Moccasin type made practical. Sole, lift heel, etc. Coffee. Women's beaded, men's plain. Sent on approval.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes

Moccasin and Regular Styles. Write for Booklet.

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Representatives Wanted

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Crèmes and Powders

Prepared in the laboratories of LAMPING-NOLAN

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The purity of every ingredient is absolutely guaranteed to reach the high standard set by this famous house.

Write for "MARRYCO" Christmas Crème \$1.00 postpaid. Mail orders promptly filled. Price list sent upon request or with sample.

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80 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

for the dinner party

Cranberry Ice

Recipe

One quart (four cups) cranberries, 1 pint (two cups) water, 1 pound (two cups) sugar, juice of two lemons. Cook the cranberries with the water until the berries are tender, then strain; add the sugar and cook until this is thoroughly dissolved. Cool; stir in the strained lemon juice and freeze to the consistency of water-ice. Serve as a dessert, or in sherbet glasses as an accompaniment to roast turkey or any hot or cold meats. Enough for six persons.

Recipe folder mailed free

AMERICAN CRANBERRY EXCHANGE

80 West Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Eatmor

Cranberries

Winter Styles Which Are Leading in Paris

Special Correspondence

COLORS are introduced in Paris always with some misgivings, for there are always well-dressed women who hold to black and nothing else. At present, one sees black occasionally, but black stands no chance by the side of bright dyes, for the latter are brilliant and beautiful and apparently have come to stay. Reds lead shades of straw, berry, raspberry, cyclamen, flame, and all tones of wine. Browns and yellows, the dyes are more or less russet, though greatly softened, are lovely, too. Navy is not even thought of, but electric and sky-blue belong to popular colors. No purples have survived.

Women have the conviction that straight lines add to their height, so cherish the classic cut of up-and-down. However, there are fashionables who like the swirl, and it is a matter of choice between the straight and the godet cut. The best materials for clothes are inclined to give bulkiness, for none is flimsy and thin. This is one reason for the long, straight line fashion. Narrowness and even stinging characteristics and the silhouette of the fashionable woman, and the godet interferes a little with this.

Soft Heavy Materials

Materials called for and worn are peau de pêche, velour de pêche—both similar in softness and warmth—basin and sibiline. These are all soft, and harmonious as well as heavy. Silks, too, have plenty of body, modish ones being faille or heavy rip, ottoman, some satin, and aellienne. If crêpe-de-chine is used, it is generally as an overdress on georgette, and many pretty evening and dance frocks are finished in this manner.

Loose was conspicuous on dresses during the summer and it was believed that it would arrive in full force for winter evenings wear—but there is almost nothing of it. Tulle beads, paillettes, and bugles are as fashionable as ever to garnish these light-weight frocks. All embroidered designs are covered with this garnish.

Neat Chemise and Mantle

Models shown by leading fashion makers—Dreppel, Berrurier, Jenson, and others—show that the coat suit does not exist. In its place is the robe chemise with long sleeves.

Beautiful Stocking Garters

Visual Quality, Elastic and Pretty Ornament. Patented features help to prevent runs and keep seams in shape. Can be adjusted at any size leg. Regular 50c value. Fine for gift. Write for better price.

25c

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GOLD TOOLED VIENNESE DESK BOOK

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Handy Little Notebook 25 for \$1

Add 10c extra for postage west of Mississippi. Discount to trade. Money back if not satisfied.

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Double Closet Space

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Every month Better Homes and Gardens is a warm, friendly, and helpful friend. It is a friend that will help you in every way. It is a friend that will help you in every way. It is a friend that will help you in every way.

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Special Correspondence

reaching the skirt hem, of the same stuff. In many cases the mantle is reversible—that is to say a lining, such as one of satin embroidered with braid or incrustations, is so lovely that the owner in putting on the garment "wrong-side-out," may pass for possessing another and handsomer costume. Linings are made at will either of contrasting shade or of self-color and heightened with colored trimming.

Unity of Effect

Since the décolleté effect is modified and corsages show the very high-neck cut, some dresses are buttoned in the back. Generally the dress is put on over the head, jumper style, and sometimes hooked over the shoulder. Elegance and trimness are adjuncts of all toilettes, and a dress that has only to be "stepped into," stands more chance of being new than one that must be hooked or buttoned. Drapings in the way of pieces on the skirt to give the flare effect must be so in the movement of the outline and have such good reason d'être that all will hang together. Anything out-of-joint will throw the whole out of gear and beauty.

A skirt now allows one to sit comfortably or to walk normally and easily, although it does not allow a step across the pavement without a little inconvenience. As for waist line, it is anywhere from its natural place to, say, a quarter of a yard down over the hips. No two houses call for the same line, and some leaders employ several heights in their collection.

The V-neck and long sleeve are de rigueur. A corsage is either throat-necked or V-necked, for the round and square cut are no more. Winter wares show sleeves that are both plain and garnished. For instance, a puff may be used above elbow to wrist, the puff to be either

HOTELS AND RESORTS

GREATER BOSTON

Lincolnshire Hotel

Luncheon 65c-\$1
Dinner \$1.50
Afternoon Tea
\$1.00
30 Charles St.
"At the foot of Beacon Hill"

Delightfully located, adjacent to all essential centers, shops, theaters, Public Garden, Common, and Charles River Esplanade. Restaurant of the highest standard, with service à la carte and table d'hôte. Rates reasonable. It will be a pleasure to show you through the building at any time, or mail you a descriptive booklet.

LOUISIANA

The St. Charles

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
One of America's "Good Hotels"
ALFRED E. AMER & CO., Ltd., Prop.

Radio Programs

(Continued from Page 14)

KBD, St. Louis, Mo. (549 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music from Missouri Athletic Association. 7—Program of music. 8—Program direct from New York.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (366 Meters)
6 p. m.—Market program and weather forecast. 7—The Kansas City Orchestra. 8—Classical musical recital. 9:30—Musical program. 11:45—The Plantation Players. 12:45—The Kansas City Athletic Club Orchestra. Earl Coleman's Orchestra.

WBLI, Iowa City, Ia. (484 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Correspondence course.

WHD, Des Moines, Ia. (524 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—The Kansas City Orchestra. 7:30—Kata Miller, whistler. Maude Hughes, accompanist. 8—Program through courtesy. 9—Dance program.

KPRC, Houston, Tex. (476 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dance music. 8:30—Rice Institute student band. Lee Chatham, director. 11—Hill O'wls, vocal trio. Lee O'wls, dance orchestra of Rice Institute.

WBAF, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music by the Tokio Royals. 7:30—The Panther Hawaiian Trio playing popular and Hawaiian selections. 9:30—Dance music by the Tokio Royals, under the direction of Chief Gonzales.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (488 Meters)
6 to 10 p. m.—Musical specialties and hand concert.

KJR, Seattle, Wash. (884 Meters)
4 to 10 p. m.—Studio program and reports.

KFDJ, Corvallis, Ore. (268 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Music and educational talks.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
6 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; studio concert and Seventh United States Infantry Band.

KFO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Ye Towne-Cryer" and amusement. 7:30—The States orchestra. 8:30—Rudy Selzer's orchestra. 9:30—Program under the direction of Irving, Inc. 10—Dance music program. 10:30—Waldemar Lind and the States orchestra.

KNE, Berkeley, Calif. (356 Meters)
7:30 to 11 p. m.—Variety musical program.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (517 Meters)
7 to 11 p. m.—Feature and courtesy program.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (465 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Children's hour. 8—Lecture on astronomy by Dr. Mark Baumgardt. 10:30—Art Hickman's dance orchestra.

BUILDING OF SHIPS

QUINCY'S BIG INDUSTRY

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—Shipbuilding, the leading industry in this city, accounts for the bulk of the 3239 wage earners listed by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, as employed in 1924 by 31 "other industries" in their survey of industrial conditions in this city, just tabulated. The classification is not listed separately, as to do so would disclose the operations of individual establishments. All industries combined, employed 4562 wage earners, to whom were paid \$7,192,171 in wages by 125 establishments, the products of which were valued at \$21,465,273.

All but 31 of these establishments are accounted for in the separate classifications. With exception of shipbuilding and the manufacture of gears, rivets, studs and weighing machines, these "other industries" are relatively of small importance. Wages paid by the other industries amounted to \$4,889,829, and the products manufactured were valued at \$13,903,054.

Of the industries classified separately, marble, slate and stone work was the most important, of which there were 81 establishments, employing 69 wage earners, to whom were paid \$1,255,918 in wages and whose products were valued at \$3,608,162.

DAIRY FARMERS TO HOLD SESSIONS

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 8 (Special)—Dairying in New England will be contrasted with dairying in newer lands at the meeting of the dairy farmers of the State, to be held here Jan. 7 in connection with the Union Meetings of the Agricultural Organizations of Massachusetts.

The dairy meetings are part of a general program of meetings, lasting through three days with special sessions devoted to fruit growing, sheep raising, market gardening, poultry and other farm industries. One of the most important meetings will be the organization meeting of the New England Sheep and Wool Growers' Association.

The Charlesgate

Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
Ownership Management of HERBERT S. SUMMERS

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The Distinctive Boston House
One of the most homelike hotels in the world.
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Hotel Princeton

1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
A beautifully located, homelike hotel, 20 minutes from Park Street. Attractive apartments of one two or three rooms unfurnished or furnished, for permanent or temporary residence. American plan dining room service.

NEW YORK CITY

The Manger Operated Hotel Wolcott

31st Street, Off Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
Harmonious surroundings, conducive to an enjoyable stay, are assured at the Wolcott. Center of all activities, the Hotel's location is ideal.

RATES PER DAY
Rooms, running water, \$2.00 \$2.50 \$3.00
Double, running water, 3.00 3.50 4.00
Double with priv. bath, 3.00 3.50 4.00
Double rooms, priv. bath, 4.50 5.00 6.00
Parlor, bedroom, bath, 7.00
NO HIGHER RATES

HOTEL ST. JAMES

100-112 West 45th Street, Times Square
NEW YORK
An hotel of quiet dignity, having the timeliness and appointments of a well-conditioned house.
Much favored by women traveling without escort.
Rates and booklet on application to W. JOHNSON QUINN

RALEIGH HALL

106 W. 47th St., New York
Attractively furnished, light, sunny rooms, with and without private baths are shower, and professional, men. Club advantages with hotel service in heart of business and amusement centers.
Rates from \$10 weekly, \$3 daily.

NEW \$4000 POSITION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

J. J. Maher, Domestic Engineer, to Oversee Fuel Supply

James J. Maher, schoolhouse commissioner from 1918 to July last, was appointed domestic engineer of the Boston public schools, a newly formed office, by unanimous vote of the Boston School Committee last night. The salary was fixed at \$4000 a year. The whole thing came as a surprise to the committee itself. It was recommended by Alexander M. Sullivan, business agent. Mr. Sullivan pointed out that the fuel and light requirements for the Boston public schools totaled in cost during the last financial year more than \$400,000.

There are now 290 school buildings in operation, exclusive of the portables, and from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of coal and about 1,000,000 gallons of fuel oil are being consumed each year to heat them, he said, and urged the necessity of employing a well-trained man to oversee the matter.

Mr. Maher is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a mechanical engineer by profession.

Francis M. Morrissey, sub-master in the Bigelow district, South Boston, was appointed master of the Phillips Brooks district, Dorchester, succeeding James A. Treanor, who was transferred to the newly organized Grover Cleveland district. The new Grover Cleveland school building, the schoolhouse commission reported, had voted to accept for occupancy and would be ready to open on Jan. 4.

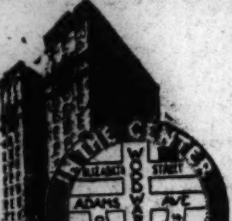
HARVARD TO ALLOT FUND FOR RESEARCH

Requests from any members of the instructing, natural scientific or administrative staffs of Harvard for aid, beginning July 1 next, in investigation under the terms of the Milton bequest, must be made to A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, before Feb. 1, 1926, it was announced today. Of the annual income of approximately \$50,000 available from the Milton Fund, something more than \$14,000 has already been awarded for next year, allotments being made at present for not more than two years.

The committee to advise the president and fellows of Harvard College in making selection among the investigations, proposed and in the allotments, consists of Frank B. Jewett, electrical engineer of New York, chairman; Prof. Edwin F. Gay, of the economics department at Harvard, and Dr. W. J. V. Osterhout, the botanist, formerly of Harvard.

Requests, to be made in triplicate, must specify the object and nature of the investigation with as much precision as is necessary to judge of its value, the probable length of time it will require, and the expense involved. If an investigation proves to require a period longer than two years, the grant may be renewed.

MICHIGAN



When in
DETROIT
Make Hotel Wolverine your home. Night down town, yet quiet close to stores, attractions, reading room. Overlooking Grand Circus Park.
Rates \$1.50 and up.

HOTEL WOLVERINE

Overlooking Grand Circus Park
Elizabeth Street Just East of Woodward
DETROIT, MICH

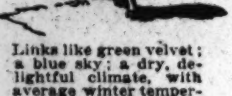
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Sunny
San Antonio
"The Winter Playground of America"



THE JEFFERSON HOTEL
Modern, Fireproof, First Class
Opposite the Union Station
DALLAS, TEXAS



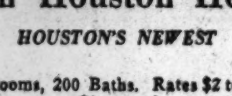
Sam Houston Hotel
HOUSTON'S NEWEST
HOUSTON, TEXAS



MISSOURI
Every room is a light, outside room, with private bath and circulating ice water.
RATES: \$2 TO \$3.50 PER DAY
Kansas City's New Hotel
THE STARS
Twenty a Week



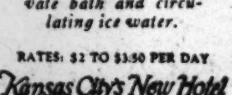
Gatesworth Hotel
Offers Environment—Service—Contentment.
A Home with complete hotel service.
Accommodations ranging from single room and bath to seven-room keeping service.
Make the Gatesworth Your Home for Day or Year.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



Montrose Hotel
High-Class Residential and Transient Hotel
40th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.
Across street from a Christian Science church.
Rates Reasonable by Day or Week
L. E. FITCHES, Prop. Write for Reservation



Hotel Elyria
ELYRIA, OHIO
K. M. MURPHY, Manager
60 Rooms, 23 Baths, \$1.50 and up
Special Attention to Tourist Business



Burlington Hotel
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.
380 Rooms—\$2.50 to \$4.00
Table d'Hôte, \$1.00 and \$1.25

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Every room an outside room with bath. Service thoughtful and distinctive. Convenient to theatres, shops, boats and trains. San Francisco's newest fine hotel.
FREDERICK C. CLIFT
President
H. S. WARD
Resident Mgr.
The Clift
SAN FRANCISCO

Hotel Herald

Eddy and Jones Streets
SAN FRANCISCO
Noted for Service and Hospitality
Rates—\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50



HOTEL CECIL
SAN FRANCISCO
POST STREET
"A Hotel of Unusual Charm"
Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50
L. E. TROTT, Proprietor

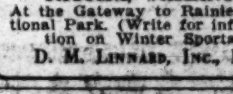


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STOCKTON STREET NEAR POST AT UNION SQUARE
SAN FRANCISCO
Rates with bath \$3 to \$5, single; \$2.50 to \$4, two persons
HARRY BUTLER, Manager

STATE OF WASHINGTON



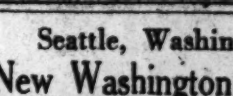
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TACOMA, WASHINGTON
At the Gateway to Rainier National Park (Write for information on Winter Sports)
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MOORE HOTEL
SEATTLE, WASH.
In the heart of the business and shopping district. A hotel of distinction for permanent or transient guests. \$2.00 up
W. J. WALSH & SONS, Proprietors



New Washington Hotel
with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to all wintering in the Pacific Northwest.
European Plan
\$2.50 up
Operated by J. C. MARMADUCE



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Overlooking Puget Sound
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Centrally located. Rates—rooms with out bath \$1.50 up, rooms with private bath \$2.50 up. Special rates by week or month.
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PORTLAND, OREGON



HOTEL ADAMS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
It costs no more to stop at the best



HOTEL ELYRIA
ELYRIA, OHIO
K. M. MURPHY, Manager
60 Rooms, 23 Baths, \$1.50 and up
Special Attention to Tourist Business



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ELYRIA, OHIO
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CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA



A Trip to California

Will Be A Good Winter's Investment

The return comes back in a new spirit of fun and new thoughts. Here for you are glorious sunshine, exhilarating Springtime, air freshened by sea breezes, a great "out-of-doors" calling you to golf, tennis, hiking, mountain climbing and other famous California sports.

HERE you get that complete change that means so much. Here the old rut is obliterated, thoughts run in different channels. The whole atmosphere is joyous. A great play-spirit is in evidence everywhere you go. Cares and worries fall away like dead leaves from a tree. You feel at once the green shoots of a new ambition. You want to be out and doing in this sunshine and air—you drink it in, deep draughts of pure enjoyment.

Here are 5000 miles of paved motor boulevards leading out in all directions with a hundred thousand guide-signs to direct you to a thousand and one interesting points, and transportation lines that take you everywhere.

To the mountains and the sea, to wooded canyons, to a vast and arid desert, to pretty valleys rich in oranges, lemons, olives, and other strange produce, to quaint villages and the fastest growing cities in the world, to old Spanish Missions, to famous moving picture studios in Hollywood, to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Riverside and Redlands, to Big Bear Lake at the far end of a stupendous "Rim-of-the-World" Drive—to these and

other places, your motor car, your train, your trolley, or your motor stage will take you in a few hours' time.

Or here are lectures, concerts, art exhibits, modern dancing in the finest of hotels, automobile races, college football—in fact you are provided with a never-ending jubilee of sport and entertainment, and all of them near at hand.

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Ask your nearest railroad ticket agent for further information.

Come via Los Angeles. Return by way of Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. See the Great West in one glorious trip.

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All-Year Vacation Land Supreme

The growth, wealth and marvellous resources of Southern California are indicated by the following facts and figures pertaining to the County of Los Angeles alone:
Value of Agricultural Products (1924).....\$82,588,963
Value of Citrus Products (1924).....\$32,480,085

Harbor Imports (1924).....4,130,700 tons
Harbor Exports (1924).....18,131,022 tons
Total.....22,261,722 tons
Oil Production (1924).....120,000,000 barrels
A producing season of 265 days a year, permitting year-round crops.
A wealth of water for ample irrigation and all other purposes.

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E'way, opp. Orange Co. Court House
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Located in the heart of Orange County—8 miles from the sea—17 miles north of Los Angeles—45 miles north of San Diego.
Complete Hotel service.

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Santa Maria, California
A delightful Inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Every room with bath.

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AMERICAN PLAN
Half hour by boat from San Francisco

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Corner Eddy and Taylor Streets
Rates: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50
SAN FRANCISCO

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SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Roomlike comfort rather than quietness and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.

RATES \$1000-4000
Room Tariff Mailed on Request. Breakfast 50c, 60c, 75c, Lunch 50c (Sundays 75c). Dinner \$1.00 (Sundays \$1.25). Hotel Stewart Menu Are Famous

Hotel Green
A well-ordered hotel with excellent Cafe. Set in its own Park. Open all year. Very moderate rates. Half hour from Los Angeles.
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New, Beautiful. Sanitary Rates.
Near churches, theaters—everything interesting.
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Apartments and Cottages
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Quiet—yet near activity
H. L. FLEMING, Glendale 1381
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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.
Single \$2.50 up. Double \$4.50 up
200 rooms 200 baths
Write for booklet and monthly rates

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Every Room With Private Bath
Dining Room
Weekly Rates on Request
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In the Center of PASADENA

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All Milk from Local Farms
No Preservatives Used
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Walter Austin & Co.
71 to 77 Corporation St.
BIRMINGHAM
ENGLAND
Gowns, Costumes, Coats
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Pianos, Player Pianos, Sheet Music,
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EDITORIALS

When, in the closing days of October, the representatives of eight great Powers assembled in China's antique capital to consider changes in the tariff treaties, they were faced with a dilemma. The growing spirit of nationalism in the land demanded at very least an increase in the schedules, but preferably complete customs autonomy. Theoretically, nothing could be urged with justice in opposition; actually (which is to say in probable practice) objections were many and grave. Any addition to the national revenues would amount to no more than so much enlargement of income—spoils!—squeeze!—for whatever clique or tuchun at that moment controlled Peking's so-called central government. This would anger by just that much the cliques and tuchuns not so favored, and civil strife would be waged the more bitterly because for greater stakes. On the other hand, to travel on indefinitely under the plan of a 5 per cent maximum import tax, supervised by European agents, was scarce desirable if, indeed, longer possible. In the past it had seemed the safest method, but, with the Party of Liberation engineering costly boycotts and destructive riots to force a revision of the "Unequal Treaties," it has ceased to appear so. If a genuine move were not made toward a grant of their demand, a recurrence of the disorders of last summer was as good as insured. Neither branch of the road was promising. Yet it was necessary to go forward.

J. van A. MacMurray, of the American delegation, leading the way, it has been decided to do the thing basically right, the pledge thereto to become effective on a specified date in a near future, and then, in the interim, to labor in every way possible to safeguard the fulfillment. The agreement grants China unrestricted tariff powers beginning Jan. 1, 1929. Meanwhile, the status quo as to customs charges and management remains unchanged. From which it follows, of course, that Great Britain and America, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Holland and Portugal have ahead of them three years in which to strengthen and uphold China's governmental hands that she may make wise ultimate use of what indisputably is her sovereign right.

That this assurance should have been granted unanimously is much; that it was given unconditionally is more. For two generations the various Western states most interested in this Eastern treasure-house have entered into scores of treaties with her, but all that have embodied promises have been qualified: "We will do this-and-so if China does that-and-the-other. Often and often, and in quite Oriental manner, China has failed to make good her pledge, with the result that most of her expected gains have been taken to themselves no tangible forms. This time Peking does, indeed, make solemn promise—to do away with the notorious *likin*, or internal transit charges, by that same New Year's Day of '29,—but this stands independent of the assurance of the Powers. The documents are collateral, not bound one to the other conditionally, and it is believed as well as hoped that this will have beneficial effect on the mind of the country's present-day nationalism.

The Customs Conference has taken a courageous step; it remains to be seen how promptly and truly it can be made safety practical. It was, however, a move that had to be made soon or late, and the time seemed as ripe for the admittedly difficult attempt as any in a near future well could be expected to be. Clearly it involves a change of international policy of large importance. Certainly it will alter the entire political and commercial complexion of the wide Orient. Precisely what, at the outset, this may mean for good or ill only tomorrow can show; in the long run it must prove its abiding wisdom, for it embodies ethically right action.

A fresh push is being made in Britain to reach happier relations between Capital and Labor. The subject is being taken up on all the political platforms, and numbers of proposals by men entitled to speak with authority have been made in the press. Sir Alfred Mond, the well-known industrialist, is prominent in the movement. The phrase "master and men," he claims, "has no meaning today. We are all co-workers, whether on the board of directors or using a shovel." The time has come, he adds, "when the community will have to put an obligation upon those directing industry in some shape or other to carry out the new idea. If people cannot manage industry they must get out of it. If they cannot get on with workmen they must find some other occupation. It is essential to insist on the principle of co-operation, the principle of the general interest."

Stanley Baldwin, speaking at the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, reinforced this argument. The enemies to be overcome, he said, are "overwork, underpayment, insecurity, bad conditions." The fundamental question is "how to make the most of the individual, with all his idiosyncrasies in his work." Theodore C. Taylor, a Lancashire woolen manufacturer, has contributed a hopeful proposal based upon his own experiences. He tells how for thirty years a profit-sharing system has been successfully worked in his mills; how 1600 employees have received £600,000 in this way, in addition to wages at Trade Union rates. These men, in consequence, now own three-quarters of the shares in the concern. Labor trouble has been eliminated, and eminent financial success has been the reward. Mr. Taylor believes, with reason, that what has been done in his own case is possible generally if only the necessary initial sacrifices be made. He puts to the employer the pointed question, first asked by an ancient Quaker: "Thou sympathizest? How much dost thou sympathize?"

The late Lord Milner looked at the matter from a somewhat similar point of view. A time

would come, he once said, when "instead of capital hiring labor, labor should hire capital." Lord Milner agreed that "the divorce of those actually engaged in productive work from the ownership and control of the materials and instruments of production" might at one stage of industrial development in Britain have been "inevitable." He denied emphatically, however, that such divorce "must necessarily be regarded as permanent."

James A. Bowie, of the Manchester College of Technology, has added an equally sound consideration. This is that "until ownership is diffused throughout the community, and especially among wage earners, it must remain economically unsound and socially unsafe to hand over the prerogatives of the shareholder to the ownerless worker." It follows that to enable labor, without disaster, to hire capital as Lord Milner suggests, it is necessary for it first to become the owner of a permanent share in the prosperity its toil helps to create.

This is the direction in which British endeavor is moving. The object aimed at is to identify the interests of the worker with those of the capitalist, by broadening the basis of ownership alike in industry and land. British eyes are looking increasingly for guidance in the matter toward the United States and Denmark, where labor ownership in these respects has gone further than in Britain. New hope is abroad, and although the task to be accomplished presents many difficulties, belief is growing that none of the obstacles in the way are greater than can be overcome by sustained endeavor supported by general good will.

Perhaps never in the history of the United States have there been more attractive opportunities for the safe and profitable investment of money than are presented today. Certainly never in the industrial and economic record of the country have there been so many individual citizens who either in a large or a small way are to be counted among the investing classes. The intensive campaigns for Liberty bonds during the war educated tens of thousands of people to the wisdom of small savings and permanent investments, and since the Government has retired from the field of those seeking loans its place has been taken by many other would-be borrowers, and the interest stimulated in war time on the part of the investors has never been lost. There is money available in plenty, and from the sellers of Florida lots to the underwriters of foreign loans, would-be borrowers and sellers by the thousands are clamoring for their share of the capital in the hands of the American people.

This situation inspires some serious reflection. While it is unquestionably a good time in which to put away money at a fair rate of interest, or to invest in lands with a reasonable certainty of profit, it is also an equally good time to observe caution in dealing with either borrowers or sellers. The newspapers are filled with advertisements addressed to those with money to invest. Comparatively few of the larger newspapers nowadays will accept such advertisements without reasonable investigation of the responsibility of the advertiser. The old days in which wildcat securities could be readily marketed through an intensive campaign are past. Real estate "wildcatting" is almost equally discouraged. But no newspaper, not even The Christian Science Monitor, which is most punctilious in its investigation into the character of the offerings presented in its columns, can be absolutely certain that they do not present opportunity for loss to the investor.

Indeed, it is a fair, logical conclusion that the very fact that profit may be anticipated involves the possibility that loss may be suffered, just exactly as exceedingly high interest indicates the possibility of a failure to pay interest at all. The fact cannot be impressed too strongly upon the minds of those who have money to invest that upon them rests the duty and the responsibility of making the most careful investigation into the propositions presented to them. If absolute certainty as to continuous interest payments and ultimate payment in full of the capital invested is to be sought, only the most moderate return can be expected. In proportion as profits or interest soar, just in that proportion the element of danger enters into the controversy.

There are unquestionably many perfectly safe investments paying high income rates, but it is the business of the investor to satisfy himself as to their safety before putting in his money. There are no doubt great opportunities for money-making in Florida, but the wise buyer will investigate personally before risking his cash. It is immaterial to what newspaper he may look for the advertisements which awaken his interest. No newspaper can by any possibility make such an investigation into offerings of this character as to justify it in guaranteeing their trustworthiness. The utmost it can do is to assure itself that the promoters are financially responsible and that the inducements offered are not of so extravagant a character as to justify awakened suspicion.

The interesting discovery has been made by an official of the Boy Scout organization in New York City that the records of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, to which 10,000 youths have been committed for juvenile delinquency during the last fifteen years, show that not one of the offenders against the law has been a Boy Scout. The disclosure does not come as a surprise. Indeed it would be surprising if it were shown that any considerable number of boys who have been associated with that organization had so far forgotten their duty and obligation to society as to become delinquent. Their training has been along an entirely different line from that which has influenced the 10,000 unfortunate youths who have been made to pay, in some measure, the penalty for their transgressions.

Account is taken of the fact that the newspaper which reports the Scout executive's dis-

covery refers, incidentally, to "the rising tide of crime" during the fifteen-year period under review. While actual statistics are lacking, it is quite probable that investigation would reveal the fact that among the many thousands of Boy Scouts in the United States there have been extremely few, and possibly none at all, who have been brought under the condemnation of the law. There must be some explanation for this. These boys enjoy no individual or collective immunity because of their affiliation, merely. They have not been made exempt from the penalties which the law and society impose upon evil-doers. Their perfect alibi seems to lie in the fact that they do not commit or connive in the commission of offenses which are forbidden.

It may be, despite all discouraging reports to the contrary, that crime and lawlessness are no more prevalent now than formerly. But it cannot be denied that the manifestations of evil tendencies are more clearly marked than at some times in the past. So also are the manifestations of a clearer and better concept of the right, of obedience, and of a determination to defend the standards of righteousness. The warfare is as old as the ages, and it may be that it will prove unending. But there is as great and even greater reason now to rejoice because of the increasing loyalty of the youth of America to the established moral and legal codes, as for misgivings because of a somewhat emphasized tendency on the part of some to offend.

It at once became apparent upon the assembling of the Sixty-ninth Congress that its deliberations are to be interrupted and its course made more or less tortuous by a repetition of those manifestations of insurgency which have, in recent years, interfered with the carrying out of administrative and majority party programs. The warrant of authority delivered by the voters of the United States at the elections in November, 1924, emphatic and final at the time, could not be executed by those named as senators and representatives until more than a year after it was issued. The apparent determination of an insignificant minority composed of discredited third-party adherents to interpose what, without the aid of opposition votes, would be a futile interference with the majority plan of legislation, serves anew to emphasize the folly of rendering voiceless and ineffective a clear pronouncement of national policies for more than a year.

But it seems assured that the strength of the insurgent bloc, at least in the House of Representatives, has grown less, despite brave assertions to the contrary, since the 1924 elections. The ten Wisconsin members of that chamber have been left practically unsupported except as they are able to form working alliances with the Democratic opposition. The action which they themselves voluntarily took in identifying themselves with an avowed third party movement in supporting former Senator La Follette in his campaign for the presidency, has made it possible for the so-called regular Republican members, in organizing Congress, to deprive them of important committee assignments which heretofore have provided strategic positions from which they have found it convenient to wield their influences.

The administrative program, so far as known in advance of the presentation of President Coolidge's annual message, is approved in all its essential details by the majority party members of both the Senate and House. This includes, besides the tax measure, legislation affecting the air service, the coal situation, farm relief, Muscle Shoals, and the railroads. It would be an incongruous and deplorable situation that would permit the ten Wisconsin dissenters, with the aid of a few others, to delay for an unreasonable time the enactment of laws approved generally by the people of the country. Their "regularity" challenged, the insurgent followers seem to lose sight of the fact that their efforts to retaliate do not react against the Republican Party alone, but against the structure of administrative and legislative authority to which an unqualified warrant has been given.

Editorial Notes

It was a striking statement which Sir Oliver Lodge made in his Huxley lecture, delivered recently in London, when he urged that the universe renews itself in cycles and need not necessarily have either a beginning or an end. He explained that, having reference to cosmic evolution, it would seem as if the universe as a vital and going concern must have had a beginning and must be unfolding toward an end. Such a beginning he put at 200,000,000,000,000 years ago, and he said that the end apparently would be the disappearance of matter, with the existence once more of ether filled with perpetual remnants of radiation traveling out in all directions toward infinity with the speed of light, at a date incomparably remote. But then he propounded this question, "Was that the end?" to which he added the query, "Need there be any end or beginning?" And in a further discussion of "spiritual things" he is quoted as stating that they advanced continually through higher and higher stages to perfection, and that that was the real meaning of evolution and the real aim and purpose of the intimate and infinite term, "God."

Vigor and efficiency seem veritably to increase, rather than diminish, with the years, if one may accept as final and convincing the experience of the Detroit Free Press. With the opening of its magnificent new home, one of the finest and most thoroughly equipped newspaper offices in the world, the Free Press celebrates its ninety-fourth anniversary. The years have marked a period of continuous and uninterrupted growth. The tremendous development of the city in which the newspaper is published has been as steady and as great. The pace maintained by both makes it as difficult now as heretofore to determine which development may be said to be cause and which effect.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

The meeting of Parliament for a short autumn session has not so far produced any particular excitement. The Labor Party made a strong protest against the withdrawal of the charge of larceny against the Fascist youths who seized the delivery van of the Daily Herald, the Labor Party newspaper, and against the policy of the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson Hicks, both toward the Communists and in support of the new private movement known as O. M. S. or organization for the maintenance of supplies in time of industrial trouble.

But though there is a fairly widespread impression that Sir William, "Jix," as he is generally called, has not been particularly wise in some of the things he has said and done, the mass of the community has not been very much stirred. They remember the threats of A. J. Cook and others of the most extreme trade union leaders last summer, and they remember also that one of the reasons which led Mr. Baldwin to concede the subsidy to the coal mining industry was the discovery of the fact that the Government was quite unprepared to deal with a threatened general strike.

So the average man is not greatly perturbed if the advocates of "law and order" go in for a little histrionic action as a set-off to the threatening of the reds, provided always that there is no ground for believing that justice and the liberty of the subject have not been interfered with. It is no bad thing to show the reds what they are up against. The real question in people's minds is what is going to happen next May when the coal subsidy comes to an end.

The most important work before Parliament has been the passage of the resolution authorizing the ratification of the Locarno Treaties. The resolution was accepted by the enormous majority of 375 to 13, only a few Labor men voting against it.

The size of the majority is evidence of the overwhelming desire in Great Britain for peace in Europe. A considerable amount of criticism of the pact was expressed in the debate, some on the ground that no pact of this kind could succeed unless it was signed by all the nations of Europe, including Russia, some on the ground that it involved Great Britain far too deeply in the affairs of the Continent, some on the ground that the option to the Dominions to refrain from signing might lead to the break-up of the British Empire.

The majority of people, however, did not scrutinize any too closely any of these objections. Their feeling rather was that the Locarno Treaty accomplished some great things. It brought Germany into the League. It stabilized western Europe. It gave a real start to arbitration.

They realized that it might lead to considerable difficulties later on. But the wise and the practical course seemed to be to reap the advantages which were within sight and to deal with the difficulties as and when they arose. That was certainly the spirit in which the huge affirmative vote was given.

Probably the deepest misgivings were felt over Article 9 which relieves the Dominions of the obligations of the treaties unless they voluntarily assume them for themselves. The whole theory upon which British foreign policy has been conducted since the war has been that it is the product of consultation between the six self-governing nations which now make up the British Com-

monwealth, and that it would therefore command their united support.

That unity has now to some extent been broken. There is no likelihood of the treaties being ratified by the Dominions, and Great Britain will therefore have assumed obligations in Europe, which may include the obligation to go to war, which are not binding on the other partners in the Commonwealth. What is to happen if and when the obligation has to be fulfilled? Will the Dominions come into line? Or will they escape beligerency by secession?

The question is not likely to come up in any urgent form in the near future. But it is sufficiently serious to give rise to a good deal of discussion both in Great Britain and overseas. It is a matter which almost certainly will occupy one of the leading places on the agenda of the next Imperial Conference a year or so hence.

The resignation of Prof. John MacNeill, the Free State representative on the Irish Boundary Commission, aroused profound anxiety here for a while. It had long been realized that the publication of the Boundary Commission's report would probably give rise to an acute and dangerous controversy because of the violence of the feelings engaged in the boundary question.

In the last few weeks, and obviously in connection with the impending decision of the commission, some unfortunate incidents occurred. The Morning Post, the organ of the Conservative right wing, and the champion of Ulster, published what purported to be an intelligent anticipation of the commission's decision, giving a line which was substantially the unofficial claim of Ulster. Why it should have chosen such a moment for doing this, for it caused great unrest in Southern Ireland, it is difficult to say.

On the other hand in Dublin an attempt was made by Republican "Die Hards" to prevent the Two Minutes Silence which is now the universal salute to those who laid down their lives in the Great War, and the exhibition of the films about Ypres and the tour of the Prince of Wales was interrupted by armed gangs, the cinema in which one film was showing being blown up a few days ago, a policeman being shot at the same time.

The atmosphere, therefore, was not very favorable for the reasonable and commonsense consideration of the difficult question of the boundary. And when Mr. MacNeill resigned, on the ground, so President Cosgrave said, that his fellow members were not willing to be guided by the terms of reference to the commission and had yielded to undue pressure from outside, it looked as if an almost impossible situation had arisen.

It was decided, in the circumstances, that a meeting should be arranged between British representatives, the President of the Free State executive, William T. Cosgrave, and the Premier of Northern Ireland, Sir James Craig. As a result, an agreement was reached. The agreement, in substance, provides that the present boundary shall remain intact, that the Free State shall be released from its obligation to pay a share of the British war debt; while, on the other hand, it undertakes to shoulder the whole cost of compensation for damage done to property in Ireland. Both in Great Britain and in Ireland the agreement has been welcomed as a happy solution to a difficult problem.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

There is a charming model library for French children known as L'Heure Joyeuse. It was founded last year and it has now celebrated its birthday by inviting the American Ambassador and fifty other guests to a delightful party. The Children's Library, which has had a successful initial year, is now turned over to the City of Paris, which will in future support it. The same committee will remain in charge. Mrs. John L. Griffiths was the founder of the library and the Book Committee of the United States has subsidized the institution. The rooms are bright and comfortable and there is a home-like congenial atmosphere about them which the children find congenial. They are allowed to do their lessons in the library; they have their story hours; they organize clubs; the shelves are open to them without formality, they have only to select the book they want and read it. Not only French children but American children come regularly, and there are now more than 1000 members, with an average daily attendance of 100.

Particular interest was taken in the first public piano recital by Mile. Eve Curie. She is the daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie, the discoverers of radium. Another daughter, Mile. Irene Curie, who received her Bachelor of Science at the age of sixteen, recently presented her doctor's thesis at the Sorbonne on her research in the Alpha Rays in polonium emanations. Eve Curie, abandoning physical science, has turned to the arts, and after four years' study embarked upon her career. Undoubtedly she has exceptional talent, but she also lacks from the publicity that was given to her merely because of her name. When the reporters and photographers crowded around her, she exclaimed: "I am not entitled to all this publicity! What if I am the daughter of Madame Curie? It does not follow that I have any talent as a musician." When she was congratulated on her promising beginning and told in the conventional manner that she would have a great career, she replied: "The world will not be greatly changed by it."

It is amazing that vivisection, with all the cruelty it involves, should be practiced by some of the most prominent humanitarians. One of the most distinguished pacifists in France, who sits on the same platform as the most kind-hearted idealists, is notorious for his dreadful experiments on dogs. Such indignation has been aroused that an evening newspaper, after relating some of his exploits, framed a petition for their prohibition and in a very short space of time the petition was covered by more than 250,000 signatures. It is sometimes charged against France that there is not sufficient care for animals, but the result of this campaign would seem to disprove the charge. The next step is to induce Parliament to act, and those who have been shocked by recent disclosures are hopeful that some legislative action will rapidly be taken.

It has already been recorded that Maurice Rostand, who is the son of a still more famous poet, has appeared on the music hall stage as a vocal soloist. He is a fact in a notable commentary on the good taste of the great public. But a significant feature of his reading is a poem that denounces in strong terms the war in Morocco. The ordinary audience listened in silence, but it was inevitable that there should be resentful patriots who organized a visit to the music hall and a disturbance. There were about fifty of them, but although they made considerable noise, the bulk of the audience was on the side of the poet. France is not militarist, and the limited protests, instead of showing general resentment at M. Rostand's sentiments, indicate that they are widely shared.

Along the quays stretching for miles are little book-stalls in which Parisian lovers of literature like to browse. Sometimes in the course of a long, lingering promenade one may discover surprising bargains. But a change is coming over the character of the bookstalls. It is still possible to find old volumes, but it is increasingly difficult to pick up second-hand volumes of modern authors, such as Anatole France and Marcel Proust. There seems to be a general agreement that modern writers who are in demand should be excluded from the quays book boxes. A tacit understanding has been arrived at between the publishers and the book-sellers on the banks of the Seine.

Antique furniture and old pictures are in future to be heavily taxed in France, but according to the bill now before Parliament, modern pieces of furniture and objets d'art will be exonerated from the super-tax. There are compensations, for it is obvious that if the law is carried out the prospective buyer of antiques has only to ask for the production of the Government tax receipt as a guarantee of the authenticity of the object he wishes to purchase. If the dealer cannot produce such a receipt, it may be taken that the antique is not an antique. If the tax receipt shows that the article has been officially placed at a low valuation, the buyer will draw his own conclusions. But books which are the property of men of letters, professors and authors, will be exempt from the new taxation. Valuable paintings, tapestries

and sculptures will be tax free if the artist is alive, but otherwise they are taxable. Anybody who pretends to possess a Rembrandt or a Raphael must pay a heavy toll to the state or must admit that the picture is not genuine.

The Gardens of the Palais Royal have for several generations been regarded as a right of way. The other morning, however, they were closed to the public. It appears that the landlord had decided that the passage was private. The legality of his action is questioned and it will have to be decided by the courts. Originally the public had no right of way, but since they have not been prevented from using it for many years it is claimed that they have acquired prerogatives. It is a delightful Old-World spot, for in the Palais Royal inclosure one can hardly hear the din of the city traffic, and in the busiest hours of the day there is an atmosphere of peace in the arcades.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous communications are not accepted.

"The Church and Peace"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was much interested in your recent editorial entitled "The Church and Peace." The point made in the closing paragraph is most true: "The churches cannot expect to bring the nations of the world into a peace parade in every clime and clime, but they can inaugurate without delay a definitely planned effort to educate the men and women attending the church service, especially the young, to think more clearly on world problems and to work constructively for the promotion of international understanding."

May I call your attention to the fact that this is precisely what the Massachusetts Federation of Churches is recommending, by vote of its annual meeting on Nov. 23. This was in the line with a paragraph in the executive secretary's report as follows: "Social action. The Stockholm Conference has committed the churches of the world to a program involving the study of the whole social order. It was truly said there that this is a task not for clergy, but for laymen, who know the technical details of industrial, social, and political conditions. The churches must educate themselves by frequent, fearless and friendly discussion. Where we cannot reach agreement, we may at least endeavor to understand. Our churches must stand for freedom of speech and the testing of all things by the mind of Christ."

But where is there opportunity for such discussion? The mid-week meeting is often languid and ineffective; why may it not be used for such vital discussions? Forum classes of men and women are increasing in number; but also to implant new ideals and prepare for these popular discussions. The field is wide. Some topics adapted to the conditions of every community is always timely. America's entrance into the World Court is the acid test of her interest in world peace. The bill to permit commercial sports on the Lord's Day, coming before our voters by initiative in November, 1926, presents one of the most serious moral issues we have yet faced. In behalf of your committee on industrial and international relations, and in view of the increased discussion in every church is urgently recommended.

Boston, Mass. E. TALLMADGE ROOT, E. S.

American Names in Southern States

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In reading over your wonderful Georgia supplement which appeared recently, one cannot help being struck by the large number of splendid American names attached to the advertisement—American in the best sense of the word, i. e. names of those direct descendants of the indomitable English pioneers who conquered that section of the wilderness of the New World. One reads the fine old names like Chamberlain, Morrison, Jordan, Pardee, Parker, Jeffries, Seabrook, Williams, etc., and the 25,000,000 white Americans below the Mason and Dixon line are today of the purest Anglo-Saxon strain of the whole country. And even a casual observer traveling through Georgia and the other southern Atlantic states will agree with the statement.

The part of the United States has now recovered from the night of the Civil War, and education is the order of the day. As Governor Walker said in his address printed in the Georgia supplement of the Monitor, "The great foundation stones of any democracy are laid in education. There is no doubt whatever that there will be such progress in this section of the country in the next few years as to make it an example of enlightened prosperity to the whole American Nation."

New Orleans, La. S. F. M.